The Cattleman

Fort Worth, Texas, July, 1949 VOLUME XXXVI -- No. 2





Trail herd ready to move out after noon stop.—From an old photo taken in 1895 in The Cattleman.

Grandpa Shipped To Fort Worth

Around the turn of the century 30 Fort Worth men subscribed \$1,000 each to build a packing plant and a stock yards. This was the beginning of what today is the largest livestock marketing and meat packing center in the Southwest. Even today, it is not unusual to hear a shipper say that "Grandpa shipped to Fort Worth back in 1902." Through the intervening years Fort Worth Stockyards has constantly kept up with the times—enlarging and improving facilities—and today it ranks among the best livestock marketing terminals in the United States, where competition from packers, feeders and order buyers assures shippers the best prices possible to obtain for their livestock.

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Vol. XXXVI

No. 2

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Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Correspondence on all phases of the cattle business is invited.

Subscription \$2.00 a year. Three years \$5.00. Five years \$8.00. Foreign

JULY, 1949

Subscription \$2.00 a year. Three years \$5.00. Five years \$8.00. Foreign one year \$4.00.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office, Fort Worth, Texas, July 3, 1941, under act of March 3, 1879.

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Title Registered U. S. Patent Office.

Official Publication of the Texas Hereford Association.
Official Publication of the Texas Polled Hereford Association.

HENRY BIEDERMAN CARL RUDOLPH HENRY BELL CLAUD R. WILLETT DAN P. REAVES EDITOR
ASSOCIATE EDITOR
MANAGER
FIELDMAN ADVERTISING PRODUCTI

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Another Horse Issue

Plans are under way for another big Horse Issue in Plans are under way for another hig florse issue in September. This will be the 11th Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman, and we hope that it will be bigger and better than any of the previous ten.

We want to call your attention to the fact that The Cattleman has the largest circulation of any magazine of its kind and that the material and advertising

in the Horse Issue will probably be read by a greater in the Horse Issue will probably be read by a greater number of people interested in horses than any other publication. The Cattleman's Horse Issue has become an institution; people look forward to it each year. It is our desire to continue to give our readers this issue each year; however, we feel that we are going to need more support than ever this year.



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BEEF CATTLE INDUSTRY

in the deep south states SEARS ROEBUCK FOUNDATION







Three years of the *Hereford Improvement Project* promoted by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation in co-operation with F. F. A. Chapters has demonstrated what can be accomplished when business, education and breeders join hands to improve livestock in a potential cow country

OR DETAILED INFORMATION
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Annual

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25 head of yearling, two-year-old and three-year old fillies; also some mares with colts.

Some of them sired by Highland Boy (AQHA 6358), an outstanding breeding stud and grandson of Sappho, and some sired by Red Bob (AQHA 1958), a son of Peppy.

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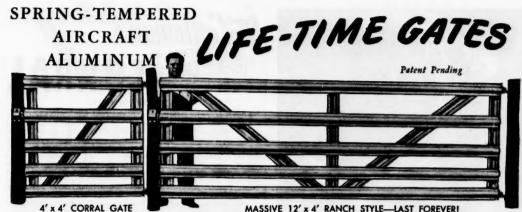
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TO: The Cattleman 1109 Burk Burnett Fort Worth, Texas Please send facts	Bldg. about the Horse Issue to:
Name	
Address	
Town	State

CONSERVATIVELY speaking, each year more than 100,000 readers and horse enthusiasts look to the Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman (September) for new, up-to-date facts about western horses and breeders. Our readers want "live" information about your program, your stallions, your mares and colts. It's mighty good business to keep these folks posted from year to year, and the logical and economical way to tell MORE interested people about your horses is through the pages of The Cattleman Horse Issue.

We are planning another really great Horse Issue for 1949. It will be packed with lots of interesting and informative articles—stories of Quarter Horses, early day horses, pictures and records of principal show winners—both Quarter Horses and Palominos, historical articles, practical and scientific information—in short, a volume that will be treasured and referred to many times during the years to come by horse lovers throughout the 48 states and 26 foreign countries.

We are planning an issue that from an editorial standpoint will surpass all previous issues, and we realize that breeders will want to take advantage of the important reader-interest by presenting fresh, new information about their horses. For this reason we have prepared a folder giving complete details about the Horse Issue space costs, copy schedule, deadline and other facts. Send the coupon for this folder . . . it's free and there's no obligation.

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END YOUR GATE WORRIES FOREVER with Life-Time Gates! Used and recommended by leading Ranchers in every State and foreign countries for pastures, Show Pens, Stock Yards, Corrals, and Entrances. They latch and hinge at either end, GUARANTEED forever against RUST, ROT, WARP, or SAG, Best gate buy you'll ever make. Rush your order now-material supply limited. Prompt delivery. NOTE: Write direct to the factory or check with your local Dealer.

YOU'LL LIKE 'EM TOO!

"Just wondering bow the gate supply is and if you are still short of material? I am going to need a bunch more of these gates as we are very much in love with them and they are serving our purpose in a fine way, and I am sure we could use at least fifty (50) more when they

> Best wishes, J. S. BRIDWELL. Wichita Falls, Texas

"After receiving the sample LIFE-TIME gate, I attempted to wreck it by various means short of running a truck into it. I was surprised by the toughness and resiliency of the aluminum. Consequently I feel justified in entering an order for 32 gates."

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In areas where malignant edema may be present, vaccinate with

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By HENRY BIEDERMAN

THE story by Bob Beverly in the June issue, "Range Gossip and the N. Porter Herd," brought letters from several people. Rev. Rhea Kuykendall, Silver City, New Mexico, who calls himself "missionary to the cowboys," writes a lengthy letter and asks for extra copies of that issue to send to Newt Porter's two daughters, who, he says, are his cousins. Newt Porter, Rev. Kuykendall says, married Ella Caruthers, who was a first cousin of his mother. He thinks we should give space in The Cattleman to pay tribute to the former wife of Newt Porter. According to Rev. Kuykendall, Mrs. Porter divorced Newt Porter. While living in Hillsboro, Texas, she originated and organized the first Parent-Teachers Association ever to be organized. As originator of that movement, she was honored by having a full-length oil painting of herself hung in honored by having a full-length oil painting of herself hung in the lobby of the Capitol building in Austin.

F. S. Porter, Jr., of the N. Porter Company in Phoenix, Arizona, who is a grandson of Newt Porter, was also much interested in the story and requested extra copies to be distributed to other members of the family.

A. B. Melton, Mobeetie, Texas, who is himself an author, having written "70 Years in the Saddle," says that he reads most every line in The Cattleman and was glad to see the story by Bob Beverly.

by Bob Beverly.

He says he can tell when an old boy has been over the trail.

Though he had not met Bob until last winter at Raiden Springs, New Mexico, he enjoyed that visit very much, Melton went up the trail in 1885 with a herd of steers for the E6 Ranch and stayed through the hard winter of 1886. He was only 18 at that time. The drive started from what is now Childress, Texas. He hopes that he may hear from some of the oldtimers; in fact, he would like to have a letter shower—and, incidentally, his letter says that he does not bar the girls.

P. W. Steele of Cotulla, Texas, calls our attention to what P. W. Steele of Cotulia, Texas, calls our attention to what he thinks is an error in the names of the persons in the picture which accompanied the story "With History on His Hip" on page 25 of the June issue. He says that his brother, an exranger, has this photograph and that the men in the picture are W. H. Steele, James Moore, H. G. DuBose and Charles Saunders, all serving under Capt. J. H. Rodgers at the time. We are glad to have this correction to keep the record straight.

In this issue we pay tribute to Brahman cattle, and we hope that the special articles about this breed will serve to give our readers more information about them.

We want again to remind our readers that the Eleventh Annual Horse Issue will be published the first of September, and we will be pleased to have suggestions about material for that issue.

A group of people gathered at the R. L. Underwood Ranch near Wichita Falls for lunch on June 11, and among them were Bob Denhardt, editor of The Western Horseman; Raymond Hollingsworth, secretary of the American Quarter Horse Association; Ralph Morrison, assistant secretary of that organization; and Mary King, associate editor of the American Quarter Horse Journal. Our old friend, John Hendrix, rode up with me, and we had a very pleasant day visiting with Mr. Underwood, his good wife and other visitors and seeing one of the best groups of Quarter Horses to be found anywhere in the country.

The Baylor University Library, Waco, Texas, desires to complete its files of The Cattleman so that the issues may be bound for permanent reference. If any of our readers have any of the following issues, the library will greatly appreciate receiving

them:
June 1929 through February 1930; April and May 1930;
April 1932; March, April and May 1933, June 1937 through
March 1938; May 1938. If any of our readers have copies of
these issues they can do a worthy institution a favor by sending them direct to the Librarian, Baylor University, Waco,

TEXO NEWS

Ora in the Bai

BURRUS TEXO FEED MILLS - JULY 1, 1949

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

MORE LEADING CATTLE RAISERS FEED TEXO



Burrus Feed Mills has a satisfied customer in Luther T. McClung shown with one of his Texo-fed registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls.

TEXO MAKES MONEY FOR FORT WORTH RANCHER



Mrs. Bonnie C. Rich outstanding Texas cattle raiser has been marketing in Fort Worth for 43 years.

TOPS MARKET SIX TIMES IN A ROW

Belcherville, July 1—Mrs. Bonnie C. Rich, prominent ranch woman and enthusiastic Texo Feeds booster, has many interesting stories to tell of her career in cattle raising. Among Mrs. Rich's achievements, is her feat of topping the Fort Worth market six consecutive times with load-lots of Texo-fed steers. For 43 years cattle from the Rich ranch at Belcherville have been marketed at Fort Worth.

In speaking of her feeding program, Mrs. Rich said, "Texo Fort Worth, July 1—Results that show in real profits are the deciding factor when Luther T. McClung selects feed for his registered and commercial cattle. "I've been feeding Texo for five years," McClung states, "and 1 get better results than from any other feed."

McClung, with two large ranches in Texas and one in Oklahoma, winters from 500 to 1,000 head of commercial steers on Texo. He reports that his cattle come through the winters healthy and vigorous, ready for a top market price.

In addition to commercial cattle, McClung is rapidly building a fine herd of registered Angus breeding cows. Results from feeding Texo to this breeding stock show good calf crops and calves growing off quickly with good weight at weaning time.

is the most dependable feed we have ever used. Texo has been our choice for sixteen years because we get the most improvement in our cattle from feeding. Texo Range Feeds. There's no comparison with cake feeding. We've tried both methods and our Texo-fed cattle always show the most gain."

Reports coming to the Burrus Feed Mills indicate that the outlook is very favorable for a banner year in cattle production, according to Wiley Akins, manager. With generally good range conditions prevailing over the entire Southwest, there are more cattle than in the past five years.

Texo Choice of Berclair Cattleman



R. Pryor Lucas pioneer Hereford breeder and one of Texas' leading ranchers.

Berclair, July 1—R. Pryor Lucas, one of the best known and most popular cattlemen in the Southwest, pioneered in making the Hereford the leading beef breed in Texas. In a recent conversation with Bill Gibbs, Burrus Cartle Feed Specialist, Mr. Lucas said, "Bill, there's nothing too good for me to say about Texo Range Feeds. They are certainly doing a job for me."

Lucas lives on a ranch at Berclair, Texas, in Goliad county near Beeville but spends much of his time attending sales, tours and shows in Texas and the Southwest.

Owner of several hundred registered Hereford cows as well as a large herd of commercial Hereford cows, Lucas makes sure his cattle are fed to the greatest advantage by making Texo Range Feeds his choice.

GIBBS STRESSES NUTRITION

Bill Gibbs, one of the Southwest's leading livestock authorities and head of Burrus' cattle There will be no lack of top quality range feeds to see these cattle through the fall and winter. The manufacturers of Texo Range Feeds are celebrating their first anniversary in one of the world's largest feed mills, built and dedicated to the welfare of the Southwestern stockman.

More and more leading cattlemen are planning to feed Texo this year. They appreciate the advantages of feeding this uniform, high quality ration for greater profits . . better results.

WICHITA FALLS RANCHER GETS RESULTS

Wichita Falls, July 1—Over thirty years experience breeding Herefords has taught George D. Keith, Sr. that correct feeding pays off in real profits. "On the George D. Keith & Sons Hereford Ranch we feed Texo Range Feeds," Keith states. "For several years now we have been depending on Texo to help keep our herd in top condition. We are more than pleased with the results."

Keith, who is credited with a major part in developing the Herefords which have made his region famous, declares that each year he realizes more and more the advantages of buying and feeding Texo Range Feeds.

feed division, says, "It is an established fact that three pounds of Texo Range Feed supplies a cow's daily requirement for proteins and carbohydrates. This has been proved by actual range feeding tests as well as in our own laboratory.

"Texo Range Feeds are fortified with Vita-Plus Mineral Supplement to help maintain vigor Brangus

These BIG BLACKS are YOUR BEST BET!



Here's Why . . .

- Brangus are bred only for the commercial production of beef. They have the bone, stature, the right beef conformation, feeding-fleshing quality and natural hustling instinct that keeps 'em rustling when on pasture. They are solid black color and are of gentle disposition. Brangus cows produce a generous supply of good, rich milk that makes calves bigger and heavier—quicker. Cancer eye, pink eye and horns have never been known in Brangus. And another thing that is mighty important to the commercial rancher . . . CLEAR CREEK BRANGUS ARE SENSIBLY PRICED!
- Think of all these qualities in terms of dollars and cents as applied to the commercial production of beef and you'll agree—

these BIG BLACKS are your BEST BET!

• To all the folks who visited Clear Creek Ranch during our June "open house", we want to say we enjoyed your visit very much—come back anytime.

NOW

is the time to order Brangus Bulls

We are accepting orders now for fall delivery of Brangus Bulls. If you want Clear Creek Brangus—we urge you to ORDER NOW, because the demand always exceeds our supply!

Visitors Are Always Welcome

If You Sell Beef - It Will Pay You to Buy Brangus - The CLEAR CREEK Kind!



Frank Buttram

WELCH, OKLAHOMA

Raymond Pope

Telephone Welch-8227

Of things that correctn cattle raisers

The Cattleman Cover

Kodachrome by CHAS. W. BARTLETT. House of Photography, Wichita, Kans.

THIS month we turn our eyes to and salute a great breed of cattle—The Brahmans. We are proud to present representative animals of this breed on our cover, and elsewhere in this issue will be found some very informative articles concerning the merits of this breed written by eminent author-

The progress of the Brahman breed in this country has been phenomenal, and the Associations which provide facilities for recording animals of the breed in this country are doing an recording animals of the breed in this country are doing an excellent job in preserving the records and in promoting the development of the breed. A report by Harry Gayden, executive secretary of the American Brahman Breeders Association, and an article by Roy Martin, secretary of the Pan-American Zebu Association, about the functions of that organization will be found elsewhere in this issue.

It is generally recognized that the Brahman breed has a very definite place in the livestock world and especially in the control area where warn a proper secretaries of the breed make it

coastal area where many characteristics of the breed make it

particularly adaptable. The Kodachrome on the cover was taken on the J. D. Hudgins ranch at Hungerford, Texas, and is the work of Chas. W. Bartlett, president of the House of Photography, Wichita, Kansas.

Directors Meeting

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association was held at the Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Texas, on June 17. The meeting was called to order by President Bryant Edwards who introduced a number of guests, including F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Livestock Association; Horace Hening, secretary of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association; Dr. J. R. Ludwigs, Texas state veterinarian; Dr. E. L. Peck of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry; Duval Davidson, director of the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas; and Frank Boice, chairman of the National Livestock Tax Committee. Tax Committee.

The directors ratified and endorsed the stand and statement made by President Bryant Edwards before the Agricultural Committee of the national House of Representatives in Washington on May 2. The complete text of this statement was published in the June issue of The Cattleman. The following resolution was unanimously adopted in support of President statement:

The Directors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association approve in full the statement made by President Bryant Edwards to the Committee on Agriof the House of Representatives on the 2nd day of May, 1949. That statement is a full and correct impression of the views of our organization relative to the "Brannan Plan" for a farm program. The Secretary is directed to put the text of such statement in the minutes of this meeting immediately following this resolution.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted regarding the deaths of former president H. L. Kokernot of San Antonio and Miles G. Bivins, a former director of the Association from Amarillo:

H. L. Kokernot

The mercy, kindness and wisdom of Divine Providence to the human race is demonstrated in its fullest application by the appearance upon this earth of great men who do great things for their fellowmen. These attributes of greatness often manifest themselves in particular industries that are the recipients of such providential favors, though the resulting good is reflected in the entire citizen-

The appearance of H. L. Kokernot upon the worldly scene at the time he lived and the immeasurable contribu tions he made directly to the cattle industry and to all of us engaged in that industry, and indirectly to all of the human race, was certainly one of the clearest and greatest manifestations of the kindness and wisdom of our Guiding

The good that H. L. Kokernot did upon this earth cannot be measured by human standards. Only the standards of the God for whom he worked could gauge such deeds.

We cannot approach adequate expression of our love and respect for our friend and constant guiding benefactor, H. L. Kokernot. Nor can we express in language our feeling of utter loss in the death of this great man. We do say, "May he rest in peace and may that same Divine Providence for which he was such a worthy and constant agent, comfort his bereaved family and us, his grateful friends."

Miles G. Bivins

Again we rise to pay tribute to the memory of one who has been called away. We are filled with emotion—words fail us as the leaves of the trees when the strong winter

winds blow against them.

Miles G. Bivins, our friend and associate on the Board of Directors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers'

Association has been claimed by the Father of us all.

As a friend, he was kind, tolerant and generous. In the livestock industry he was an individualist, farseeing in his planning, and one of those strongest in his support of the principles for which this Association has always stood. We will miss him as a friend and a counselor. e will miss him as a friend and a counselor.

To his wife, mother and children we extend our deepest sympathy and can only trust that their sorrow will be mitigated by the knowledge that Miles has lived a full life, a useful life, and has left behind him many evidences of his contributions to society, to the cattle industry and to our nation.

Lee T. Bivins was elected to serve the unexpired term of his father.

Judge Joe G. Montague, attorney for the Association, re-ported on a number of theft cases which he has assisted in prosecuting and gave a detailed report of his activities in Washington and other meetings which he has attended on behalf of the Association.

George Kirksey, special representative of the Joint Livestock George Kirksey, special representative of the sount Livestota. Committee, gave a very detailed and comprehensive report on the status of the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Mexico and indicated that excellent progress is being made in keeping the disease under control. He stated that the recent outbreak near the northern quarantine line had definitely been diagnosed as not being foot-and-mouth disease.

The following resolution expressing renewed confidence in the work being done by Oscar Flores, undersecretary of agri-culture of Mexico, and General Harry H. Johnson, co-director of the foot-and-mouth commission in Mexico, and their coworkers was unanimously adopted:

The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association renews its confidence in Flores and Johnson and their coworkers in their efforts in the campaign in Mexico and compliments them on their many accomplishments in the past year, and we pledge our full cooperation and aid in the future.

The following resolution was adopted relative to the tick eradication work:

The attention of this Board of Directors has been called to the fact that the Bureau of Animal Industry is removing from service eight men heretofore employed on the force combating fever ticks on the border between Texas and Mexico. We believe that such action is dangerously unwise. There has been, in past years, a great deal of governmental money expended in the fight to eradicate fever ticks and to control and prevent the reinfestation of our country through importation of ticks from Mexico. The reduction of the field force engaged in this work on the border could easily result in the waste of the money that has been expended and cause an additional expense of large sums. Such reduction is not economy; it is more properly called dangerous gambling with security. The Bureau of Animal Industry will, under the Congressional Appropriations, have discretionary power to allocate sufficient funds



Fishin' or Lookin'

"There's no limit to the catch you can make in Montana. There's no limit to what you can see. White-water fishing in the game fish rivers! Yellowstone . . Glacier . . the northern Rockies . . the northern plains . . high, wide, and handsome . . .



for bone! for scale! for beef!

Just fishin' or just lookin'—if it's Herefords you're after, we have 'em. High altitude Herefords bred for bone, for scale, for beef! Herefordom's royalty shows its true worth on good Montana grass.

A Montana vacation will give you a chance to make a pleasure of your business. Come up and look us over . . . see for yourself why Montana Herefords are making a hit wherever bone, scale, and beef breeding ability is desired.

Write the secretary, Montana Hereford Association, Route 3, Billings, for your listing and location guide of Montana Hereford breeders. Spend your vacation with us—we'll bet a five-pound trout to a lead sinker you'll be back to buy in the fall.

YOU GET MORE WHEN YOU BUY

MONTANA HEREFORDS

Montana Hereford Ass'n. - A. E. Boswell, Secretary, Route 3, Billings.

to this work on the border and we earnestly and urgently request that such allocation of funds be made and that the personnel assigned to tick work on the border be restored to the number it has heretofore been, which number has been proven to be the minimum requirement.

R. B. Anderson, chairman of the tax committee of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association, discussed income tax matters, and elsewhere in this issue will be found an article written by Stephen H. Hart which gives a very clear analysis

of the tax situation at this time.

Ray Willoughby, reporting for the livestock disease sanitation and border patrol committee, discussed the brucellosis cam-paign and the border patrol problems. The following resolution, which expresses the views of the Board of Directors regarding the institution of brucellosis eradication measures for range cattle, was unanimously adopted:

Our attention has been called to the fact that an effort is being made to institute and carry out some type of com-pulsory program on all types of cattle in relation to Bangs Disease.

We range producers of cattle assert that no such program is required with reference to range cattle since Bangs Disease is not a serious problem in range herds.

THEREFORE, we recommend that no compulsory pro-

gram be attempted with reference to range cattle in Bangs

Disease work.

Charles Stewart, traffic counselor for the Association, discussed a bill which has been introduced into Congress which would make changes in the time that livestock are allowed to remain on board cars in transit without feed and water. The following resolution expressing the views of the Directors on this question was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is now pending in the Senate of the United States, S-1821, a Bill to repeal, and enact a new law, relating to the time livestock may be confined in ship-

ment, and

WHEREAS. The Bill includes Motor Trucks, private or otherwise, and there is now no necessity for the application of this law to the transportation of live stock by truck, and

WHEREAS, The provisions of the Bill would embrace the transportation of live stock by owners, in their own

trucks, and

WHEREAS. The present law has been in effect for more than forty years, and is understood by the live stock industry and has proven adequate protection for live stock in transportation, and

WHEREAS. The proposed law would result in confusion and delay live stock transportation, thereby resulting in loss to the producer and increased costs of transportation; THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that we request of

the Congress that the present law not be repealed, and this Bill be defeated.

Another resolution expressing the views of the Directors requesting the repeal of the federal taxes on transportation of property and rail passengers was adopted:

WHEREAS, Since 1942 there has been a three per cent Federal tax levied on transportation of property and fif-

teen per cent on transportation of passengers, and WHEREAS, Live stock is often transported several times and the producer must also bear the transportation charge and tax on meat and its products, resulting in

pyramiding the tax, and
WHEREAS, The total tax so paid, or borne, by the live
stock producer, in the aggregate, is very substantial and adds millions of dollars to his already burdensome transportation bill, and
WHEREAS, These taxes were imposed as a War emer-

gency measure and no justification now exists for their

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED That the National Congress be urged to immediately repeal this tax.

The Directors were entertained at a cocktail party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Roach on the evening of June 16 and were guests at a barbecue given by the Panhandle Livestock Association at the Kritser Ranch north of Amarillo following the meeting on the 17th. The Panhandle Livestock Association was also host at a dance given at the Herring Hotel

The following 348 members, rendering 33,429 cattle, were elected to membership in the Association:

J. P. Adams. Wills Point; Aldridge & Aldridge Farwell; John R. Allen, Kaufman; Seth Allen, Clarksville; J. L. Allston, Boxelder; S. C. Anchicks. Calvert; Anderson Bros., Luther; Mrs. Joan W. Anderson, Sr., Seguin; Lafe Anderson, Wister, Okla.; Anderson Ranch, Terrell.

A. F. Baese, Seguin, Joe K. Bailey, Wichita Falls; W. B. Barnhill, Marble Falls; F. Barton Farm, Calvert; Billy Baze, Mason; George Becker, Kaufman;



Unretouched Photograph

Beefmasters Move to the Mountains

Colorado has a new group of citizens, fresh out of the Texas brush country. A BEEFMASTER breeding herd, including Dona Alma, shown above, is now settling down at its new address: our ranch at Matheson. Colorado.

Moving from the mesquite to the mountains means a big change for the BEEFMASTERS-change in pasturage, change in climate. The altitude of their new home is 6,000 feet higher than their old one. They were raised where a freeze is a rarity, but they can expect sub-zero temperatures next winter.

Our Matheson ranch will be the breeding and distribution center for BEEFMASTERS in the mountain states. The Lasater Ranch headquarters will continue to be in Falfurrias, Texas, with ranches in Brooks and Iim Wells Counties and demonstration herds at Mason, Texas and Chanute, Kansas.

We invite Western cattlemen to our Matheson ranch to see Colorado's first BEEFMASTERS in their new environment. Matheson is 55 miles northeast of Colorado Springs and 17 miles southwest of Limon on Highway 24. Our manager, Mr. Norman Brooks, wants to be on hand to show you around, so please let him know when to expect you. His address: P. O. Box 142, telephone 11, Matheson.

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Horace Caldwell, Corpus Christi; Pat Caihoun, Goliad; L. E. Campbell, Mason; E. A. Carlisle, Kaufman; Ross Carothers, Gatesville; J. S. Carroll, Buffalo; Charlie Cave, Kaufman; D. T. Cheely, Kaufman; Clark Bros., Crane; I. B. Clark, Cedar Hill; Monty & Preston Clayton, Grandall; O. E. Clitt, Waxahachie; William S. Cochran, Jr., Houston; I. L. Coule & James Rand, Kaufman; Will Couch, Kaufman; Carl L. Covert, Houston; C. T. Crager, Mills, C. A. Couch, Bouton; H. Couch & James Rand, Kaufman; Will Couch, Kaufman; Carl L. Covert, Houston; C. T. Crager, mins, Ada, Okla; E. C. Curtis, Santa Anna; Jack Curtis, Summerfield, Okla.

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C. C. Fogarty, Baytown; Perry Foster, Pearsall; L. B. Fry, Gatesville; W. H. Fuller, Dimmitt.

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Frank Kasper. Floresville; Lawrence Kavanaugh, Hamilton; Clifton Kay, Clarkaville; A. S. Keils, Oakwood; Clem C. Kellogg, Stinnett; B. A. Kelly, Houston; L. N. Kennedy, Pocasset, Okia: Dwight C. Key, Munday; Henry L. Keyser, Fredericksburg; Homer L. Knowles, Kaufman; J. S. Kole, Winnie; Gideon F. Kothmann, Mason; H. F. Kothmann, Mason; R. E. Kothmann, Menard; Ruben Kothmann, Pontoto

Menard; Ruben Kothmann, Pontotoc.

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Now MoorMan's brings to Western ranchers and farmers the latest scientific development in feeds—a new flexible balancer—Range Mintrate.* This new concentrated concentrate is available in Cube form—can be identified by a distinctive red color. Range Mintrate Cubes were developed especially for Western feeding—supply protein and mineral variety that help produce better-fleshed, thriftier beef at less cost and in less time.

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- A variety of 5 proteins—PLUS UREA, famous protein "booster"—to provide a combination of the amino acids necessary for best protein-feeding results.
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 Used as a "balancer." New Range Mintrate was developed for either feeding alone to balance range

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Exceptional results make cost low. Recommended wherever Western cattle need proteins—for wintering on the range—and for the smooth, show-ring finish that wins top prizes. Yet, because Range Mintrate* is so highly concentrated and contains only needed proteins, minerals and vitamins, you'll be amazed at its low feeding cost. Askyour MoorMan Man or write Dept. B-7 Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.

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-COOPER-TOX (at the money-saving dilution of 1 to 156 gallons) kills ticks and protects against reinfestation.

At the same economical dilution, COOPER-TOX also kills horn flies and protects against reinfestation for 21 days. KILLS ALL LICE . . . Remains effective to kill the lice hatching from eggs (nits) on animal. AIDS IN REDUCING SCREW WORM INFESTATION.



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> Equally satisfactory as either a dip or spray, COOPER-TOX meets the needs of any size herd. On the basis of cost per animal, it is not only the most economical but the most effective.

ETTER RESULTS at LOWER COST

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Easy to use: mixes readily with water. Unobjectionable; no bad odor. Always uniform in strength, positive in action, sure of results. No loss of po-tency even when kept in an open vat for entire season.

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X Double Bar Ranch, Paris. Joel R. Young, Paris. Roy Zesch, Mason,

Cattle Theft Prosecutions

A TTORNEY S. L. GILL, representing the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, attended District Court in Kleberg County at Kingsville on May 2 and assisted the District Attorney in the prosecution of Edwin Crocker for the butching of cattle belonging to Harl R. Thomas of Raymondville. The trial resulted in a conviction, with the jury assessing Crocker's punishment at two years' confinement in the penitentiary.

The early part of June, Ollie Kent was tried in Kleberg County for the butchering of cattle belonging to Harl R. Thomas and given a two year penitentiary sentence. Attorney S. L. Gill also represented the Association in this case.

Foot and Mouth Disease Situation

By George Kirksey, Special Representative The Joint Live Stock Committee

OUTSTANDING achievements in the campaign to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease from Mexico during May and the first part of June have encouraged the scientists directing the program to believe that they can finally hope for ultimate success. The tedious struggle against the highly-contagious malady, which preys on cloven-hoofed animals, has been in progress since December, 1946.

Despite two real scares during the May-June period-one in the infected zone and one in the clean zone in the Norththe program ploughed on to new goals.

Improvement in operating efficiency enabled the joint Mexico-U. S. anti-aftosa commission to exceed its vaccination quota for May, A total of 3,664,943 animals was vaccinated. This exceeded by 464,943 the quota set for the month.

Figures for vaccinations the early part of June indicated that the month's quota of 3,601,020 would be met, barring unforeseen setbacks.

As of June 1, a total of 14,812,470 animals had been vaccinated during the campaign. These included: first vaccinations 11,252,592; second vaccinations 3,510,304; third vaccinations 49,574.

The estimated animal population for the infected zone is 13,500,000, leaving approximately 2,250,000 unvaccinated animals in the states of Michoacan and Guerrero. The first vaccination of all animals in the infected zone is expected to be completed some time in July.

One of the program's most encouraging developments is that no outbreaks have been discovered by post-vaccination in-spection following the second vaccination of 3,510,304 animals. Continual efforts are made to improve the post-inspection of

Up to June 1, a total of 26,399,128 animals have been inspected, of which 17,181,133 were inspected between January and June 1, 1949.

"Our procedure is being perfected to the point where we will have absolutely dependable reports on post-vaccination inspections," said Dr. L. R. Noyes, associate co-director of the program. "All reported outbreaks in the clean areas are investigated immediately and thoroughly. So far, all have proven false, but should an outbreak occur we are in position to move in and stamp out the infection and prevent its spread.

Since April 12 there has been only one outbreak, and there has been some doubt as to whether this was actually aftosa. It occurred at Ojuelos in Municipio No. 25 in the State of Jalisco, within a quarter of a mile of the northern quarantine line. A heavy force of inspectors, vaccinators and quarantine

Champions All...

Houston Stock Show Grand Champion Shorthorn with his owner, Seth Turner, Purmela, Texas.

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search plus years of milling experience went into the making of Top Anchor Feeds ...they're carefully formulated to help give your animals real championship finish!

Top Anchor Feeds contain dehydrated young, tender-green grazing plants, grown on fertile mineralized soil. Cut at the peak of their vitamin potency and carefully dehydrated to preserve their feeding value, these plants produce the richest of all natural feeds. Preserved in Top Anchor Feeds, they provide the greatest source of nutrition known to science for animals of all kinds. A variety of vegetable, animal and



A variety of vegetable, animal and marine proteins together with organic source minerals, plus shark liver oil, wheat germ oil, D-activated plant sterol and the B-Complex vitamins (choline, niacin, riboflavin and pantothenic acid) are other important elements in Top Anchor Feeds that give you

the finish you want in your show and sales cattle.

Yes, like the proud owners of the champions shown here, you can depend on Top Anchor Feeds to help

give your cattle that soft, pliable hide of medium thickness, with a mossy coat of hair and a covering of flesh that is thick, firm, mellow, even—free from patches, lumps and rolls—which all breeders admire and which judges look for in picking winners.

FOR MORE FACTS... about Bewley's Top Anchor Feeds, send your name and address on a penny postcard for

the new Bewley Cattle Book that tells you how to make more profits with scientific feeding. It's attractive...it's filled with sound suggestions...and it's FREE. Write today!

FEEDING BEWLEY'S TOP ANCHOR FEED IS LIKE BRINGING EARLY SPRING PASTURE TO YOUR ANIMALS ALL YEAR 'ROUND!

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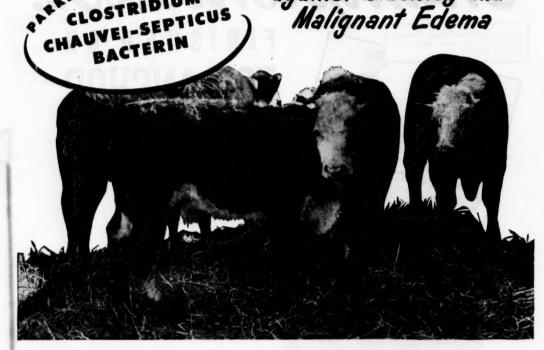


Miss Floy Woodard with her Champion

Hereford Steer of the 1949 Fort Worth

CLOSTRIDIUM

One dose protects
against Blackleg and
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In areas where Malignant Edema (a Blackleg-like disease) occurs, use Parke-Davis Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin. A single dose protects against both Blackleg and Malignant Edema. It pays to be safe. One dose gives full benefit and it costs no more.

Where Blackleg alone threatens, use Parke-Davis Bacterin, Formalinized (whole culture-alum treated). One dose protects the calf.

THE PARKE-DAVIS LABEL-your assurance of priceless protection. Look for it on:

Blackleg Bacterin (Formalinized) (Whole Culture-Alum Treated) Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin Corynebacterium-Pasteurella Bacterin (Alum Precipitated)

Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 1 Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 2 Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 3 Mixed Bacteria (Ovine) Formula No. 1 Mixed Bacterin (Porcine) Formula No. 1 (Alum Precipitated)

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Mixed Bacterin Avian (Chicken Formula) Mixed Bacterin Avian (Turkey Formula) Avisepticus-Gallinarum Bacterin Anti-Colon Bacillus Serum Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum Anti-Swine Erysipelas Serum

and disinfection technicians were rushed to the area. In a 50mile area thrown around Ojuelos, where one infected and one contact animal were reported, more than 50,000 animals were inspected and re-vaccinated within two weeks. Samples from the infected animals were flown to Mexico City laboratories

for testing.

The utilization of every facility of the commission to mobilize a striking force at Ojuelos gained favorable comment in the Mexico City newspapers. It was reassuring to cattlemen throughout Northern Mexico and the United States.

The second scare came June 3 with the report that several the second scare came June 3 with the report that several the Sabinas. Coahulla,

cattle had come down with aftosa in the Sabinas, Coahuila, area in the clean zone. Immediately, inspection teams were flown to the area, followed by two fully manned disinfection brigades. Laboratory tests proved the disease to be vesicular stomatitis, which has some of the same appearances of aftosa. Problems continue to harass the commission in its huge experiment, but up to now solutions have been found for all of

them.

One of the major problems facing the commission during the next few months is to overcome the Mexican farmers' antipathy to a second vaccination. Many of them do not understand the necessity of a second vaccination. They feel that when their animals are vaccinated once, and the disease does not show up, they are permanently immune. In addition, the notives are reluctant to bring their animals to the vaccina-tion posts when they are working their crops.

Official figures released by the commission for the first five months of 1949 follow:

Vaccine Pro	duced Animals Vaccina	ated Animals Killed
January 2,500,00 February 2,000,00 March 2,300,00 April 2,100,00 May 2,400,00	1,738,360 2,404,970 2,830,514	3,557 2,206 719 235
11,300,000		6,708

Osage—Blue Stem (Flint Hills) Pastures Report

HE Blue Stem and Osage pastures of Kansas and Oklahoma received about 7 per cent less cattle and calves than in 1948 and the smallest number since 1944. The number of cattle shipped in this season is larger than any season from 1934 to 1944. The supply of local and wintered-over cattle is a little larger than a year ago. Pasture feeds are very good to excellent and cattle have made good gains, according to a re-

port of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The spring movement (January-May) of cattle and calves into the two sections is estimated at 351,000 head, compared with 379,000 in 1948, 377,000 in 1947, and the ten-year (1938-

47) average of 321,000 head.

47) average of 321,000 head.

The cattle and calves are in very good flesh and have made good gains. Local cattle wintered in good condition and the cattle shipped in from Texas and the Southwest were in better condition than last season. Texas and the Southwest supplied a smaller proportion of the total receipts than in 1948 with an increased proportion from nearby markets and country points. Good feed conditions and smaller inventories of cattle in the Southwest resulted in fewer cattle for northern pastures than under the dry range feed conditions in 1948

under the dry range feed conditions in 1948.

The time of marketing is uncertain, usually the peak movement out is in August. With good pasture feed, prices will be a determining factor.

Pastures in other sections of Kansas and Oklahoma had a little larger inventory of cattle on January 1, 1949, than a year earlier and seem to have received a few less cattle to go on pasture since January 1, 1949, than for the same period in

The estimated total number of cattle and calves in the Blue Stem and Osage sections on January 1, 1949, was 762,000 head or about 6 per cent more than the 719,000 head a year earlier and 3 per cent more than the 739,000 head two years ago. Most of the increase the past year was in the Blue Stem section. Total cattle and calves in the two sections were at their peak with 805,000 head on January 1, 1944. The ten-year (1937-46) inventory for January 1 was 694,000 cattle and calves.

inventory for January 1 was 694,000 cattle and calves.

Milk cows in the two sections included in the total cattle and calves on January 1, 1949, were 100,000 head, or about 13 per cent of the total cattle and calves. Milk cows showed a decrease of nearly 6 per cent during 1948 and are about 23 per cent below the peak number of 123,000 head on January 1, 1944, which was about 16 per cent of the total cattle and calves. (The estimate of total cattle and calves and milk cows covers 14 counties in Kansas and Osage County in Oklahoma.)

Osage Pastures of Oklahoma

The Osage pasture receipts of cattle and calves this spring were the smallest of record. The receipts, estimated at 43,000

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ARE YOUR CATTLE FAT AND HAPPY? OR ARE THEY THIN AND TIRED FROM LOOK-ING FOR GOOD GRAZING?

IF YOUR PASTURES NEED CONTROL OF BRUSH AND WEEDS THEN MARDEN HAS THE ANSWER TO YOUR PROBLEM.

MARDEN BRUSH AND WEED CUTTERS WILL DO THE BEST JOB POSSIBLE FOR YOU IN ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAIN-ING AN IMPROVED PASTURE. 30 ACRES AND MORE CAN BE CUT IN ONE DAY.

DON'T LET YOUR LAND GO UNPRODUC-TIVE, INCREASE ITS CARRYING CAPAC-ITY AND PUT MORE POUNDS ON YOUR BEEF.

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KILL BRUSH

A NEW formulation that kills trees by just spraying trunk. Effective on all brush and trees. The perfect formulation for air application, and for application from the ground.

STULL'S

Brush and Weed Killer

Stull's Brush and Weed Killer is a special formulation manufactured exclusively for the control of woody growth and weeds that other 2,4-D formulations will not kill. It has proven its effectiveness on plants such as Osage orange, Mesquite, oak, white brush, cedar and other woody growth and weeds.

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EAST TEXAS

Quarter Horse Show and Sale

Gladewater Rodeo Arena - Gladewater, Texas

Aug. 19-20, 1949

- Open to all Quarter Horses registered or eligible to be registered American or National.
- All classes carry \$5 entry fee, \$5 stall fee.
- 14 halter classes including gelding and brood mare classes.
- 6 using horse events—racing: mares, geldings or stallions, roping event, cutting horse event, cowboys' obstacle race.
- Horses judged 100% for performance.
- Money split 4 ways on performance events.

Quarter Horse Sale

MORNING OF AUG. 20, 9 A.M.

For entry blanks contact:

W.O. (BUD) CHAMBERS

Box 224, Gladewater, Texas

head, were 9 per cent below the 47,000 head arriving in 1948, and about 5 per cent less than the 45,000 head in 1947. The ten-year (1938-47) average arrivals were 61,000 cattle and calves. About the same number of cattle were wintered over as a year earlier. Cattle are in very good flesh, with a condition rating of 95 per cent, compared with 90 per cent a year ago, and two years ago, and the ten-year (1938-47) average of 93 per cent. Shipped in cattle arrived in better flesh than last spring. All cattle have put on flesh rapidly, and have done very well.

Pasture condition reported at 99 per cent, is the highest since 1941, and compares with 90 per cent a year ago, and the ten-year (1938-47) average of 94 per cent. Grass got off to a slow start with a cold spring, but frequent April and May rains supplied abundant soil moisture and grass is about as good as it ever gets.

Blue-Stem (Flint Hills) Pastures of Kansas

The Blue Stem pastures received about 7 per cent less cattle this spring than in 1948 and 1947. Receipts of cattle and calves were the smallest since the spring of 1944. The arrivals from January-May, 1949, were 308,000 cattle and calves, compared with 332,000 head in 1948 and 332,000 in 1947. The tenyear (1938-47) average receipts were 260,000 cattle and calves. Pastures are fairly well stocked. A few more cattle were wintered over than a year earlier.

Cattle are generally in very good flesh with a condition rating of 92 per cent, which compares with 93 per cent a year ago, 92 per cent in 1947, and the ten-year (1938-47) average of 93 per cent. Pasture feed conditions are very good to excellent although grass was a little late in starting. The grass made an excellent growth, with very favorable soil moisture. There are excellent prospects for the grazing season. The pasture condition is reported at 95 per cent, the highest since 1942. This compares with 89 per cent a year ago, 93 per cent two years ago, and the ten-year (1938-47) average of 91 per cent.

Excellent Crop Outlook

PRODUCTION prospects on June 1 were more promising than usual, with the 1949 season starting well. May weather in most areas provided a fine balance between favorable periods for spring activities and timely rains that eased the situation as soils became dry. Harvest of fall grains was underway in the South, but was delayed by wet fields in the Southwest. Progress of the growing season was generally satisfactory to advanced, though spring grains were late in the Missouri-Nebraska-Kansas area and dry soils were a factor in Gulf coastal areas. Rains at the end of May and in early June have remedied most of the dry situations.

Winter wheat production, estimated at 1,037 million bushels, exceeded by 1½ per cent the level of earlier estimates as the crop advanced to maturity. Adding prospective spring wheat production of 300 million bushels, the all wheat estimate is 1,337 million bushels, second largest of record. Favorable conditions for development of grain in most winter wheat areas tended to offset such factors as Western Wheat Mosaic disease in parts of the central Great Plains, hail and storm damage in larger sections than usual, and adverse weather for harvesting in the Southwest. Wet fields have delayed harvest in the portions of Oklahoma and Texas where harvest usually is earliest, which may increase harvesting losses because of lodging and rust damage.

Crop prospects are reported rather uniformly good. Farmer reporters are asked to report, as of June 1 each year, on the "all-crops" prospects. For the country as a whole, their reports are the most optimistic in 12 years of similar reports. In all regions, current reported prospects exceed the average of preceding years, mostly by wide margins; only in the West North Central and Western regions do they narrowly fall short of the previous highest year. For only Florida and Louisiana are reported prospects far below the uniformly good level, although parts of nearby States and of Montana also show poor prospects.

Texas Crop Outlook

The 1949 Texas wheat crop of 123,216,000 bushels—near record production—was forecast by the United States Department of Agriculture, based upon conditions as of June 1. This production is the same as forecast on May 1 and is less than 1 per cent below the all-time record crop of 124,270,000 bushels harvested in 1947. It is 119 per cent above the 56 million bushel crop harvested in 1948 and compares with the 10-year (1938-47) average production of 53,944,000 bushels. The yield per harvested acre of 17.0 bushels is the same as the 1947 yield and compares with 10.0 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 12.2 bushels. The highest per acre yield in previous years

NEWS FROM DU PONT

for every man who buys

Feed for Cattle and Sheep





When the feed you buy contains "Two-Sixty-Two," you know that your feed manufacturer knows the latest facts about protein. On the tag it will be listed as "protein from non-protein nitrogen."

Many feed manufacturers now use this additional source of protein because of its high value for concentrates, pellets and other mixed feeds for cattle and sheep.

To make the best use of grains and forage feeds, cattle and sheep need protein. With "Two-Sixty-Two" the feed manufacturer can economically build supplements and pellets that have the protein value needed by range and feed-lot stock.

"Two-Sixty-Two" is the urea feed compound developed by Du Pont for use in commercial feed mixtures. It has been tested in extensive feeding trials over the past 10 years at state colleges such as Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Illinois and Cornell. Each year these research experiments as well as farm feeding results continue to show the value of "Two-Sixty-Two" to supply part of the protein for ruminants.

For full details on how this excellent new feed ingredient supplies protein in mixed feeds, write Du Pont, Ammonia Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

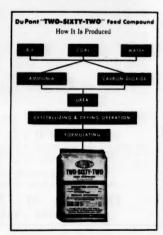




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Cud-chewing animals are able to grow some of their own protein in their paunch, or rumen. Billions of bacteria and yeasts in the paunch grow by feeding on natural proteins, carbohydrates and cellulose (roughage). They multiply faster when the feed contains extra nitrogen as "Two-Sixty-Two," which they convert to protein. Then the animal digests these large numbers of bacteria and yeasts to provide for its own protein needs.

For greatest feed efficiency, "Two-Sixty-Two" should never furnish more than one-quarter to one-third of the total protein. A good supply of high-grade carbohydrates in the ration helps insure the greatest feeding value of feed mixtures and pellets containing "Two-Sixty-Two."



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They give 20% more milk. They get more red, whiteface calves when bred to HEREFORD cows. They stand more cold weather. I have a few yearling two and threes for sale. They are BEEF TYPE BRAHMANS.

Also have grays which see will sell cheaper than the reds.

DR. T. M. NEAL WHARTON - TEXAS

was 18.5 bushels harvested in 1944. Acreage now being harvested was estimated at 7,248,000 acres, 29 per cent above that in 1948 and by far the largest of any year excepting 1947 when 7,310,000 acres were harvested.

when 7,310,000 acres were harvested.

Rainfall during May was excessive in most wheat producing areas in Texas, and continued into June. The wet, cool weather has retarded development of the crop in all areas and interrupted harvesting operations in the early areas. Apparent losses from rain and hail, although heavy in some localities have not seriously affected the total crop, but further delay in development and harvesting could result in serious losses from lodging. Warm, open weather is urgently needed in all wheat producing areas. Trace amounts of stem rust have been reported in many areas. However, little damage to Texas wheat was expected because of the advanced stage of the crop. Harvest of wheat had become active by May 31 in the Low Rolling Plains. The wheat in the South Plains was ready to harvest about June 10, but in the northern Panhandle most of the wheat was not ready before June 20.

The first forecast of the year for oats placed the crop at \$5,360,000 bushels, which compares with the very small crop of 14,240,000 bushels, which compares of oats is small compared with most recent years—especially in the important north cenwich most recent years—especially in the important north cenwich and the second content of the warm of the warm of the proper of the properties of the

with most recent years—especially in the important north central area—but per acre yields are well above average. A larger than usual acreage was grown and harvested for grain in southern and south central areas. The barley crop was forecast at 2,860,000 bushels, about half again as large as the 198 crop, but well below the average of about 4 million bushels.

crop, but well below the average of about 4 million bushels. Row crops, hay crops and pastures were in good condition on June 1, although many southern, south central and eastern counties were needing rain. Corn was in excellent condition in the Blacklands area where much of the crop was laid by. Seeding of grain sorghums in northwest areas was continuing after extensive delays due to wet soils. The commercial sorghum crop in the Coastal Bend area was mostly headed and needing rain for best development, but fair to good yields were still in prospect. Peanut planting was progressing slowly in northern areas. Seeding of rice and harvest of flax were nearly completed during May. Cotton was up to good stands and growing rapidly except in High Plains and some Low Rolling Plains counties where seeding operations had been delayed and considerable replanting made necessary by continued heavy rains. heavy rains.

Pasture condition at 91 per cent has been equalled or ex-celled for the date only twice since 1927. Pasture and range feed supplies over the State were unusually good, particularly in northwest areas. Hay crops were yielding well and open weather in eastern and southern counties during May was favorable for haymaking operations.

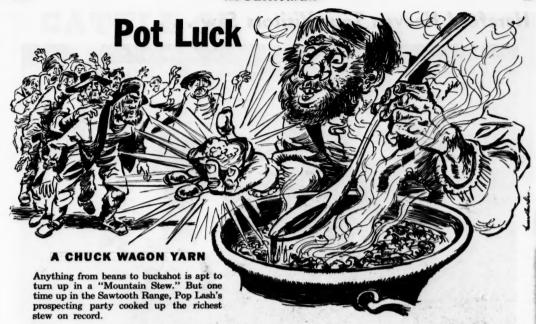
Winter Livestock Losses In Wyoming

IVESTOCK losses resulting from the severe winter storms in 14 Wyoming counties located largely in the eastern two-thirds of the state amounted to 20,000 cattle and calves and 100,000 sheep, according to the State-Federal Crop Reporting Service.

These estimates of losses were made possible through the cooperation of about 1,000 Wyoming farmers and ranchers who furnished reports by mail and through personal interview. The survey was completed about June 1. Farmers and stockmen reported on their total winter and spring losses as well as the number of head which died directly or indirectly from the winter storms. The 14 counties considered as the severe storm area are Fremont, Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Weston, Albany, Cooker, Natrons Content Largeria Mills Carbon, Natrona, Sweetwater, Converse, Goshen, Laramie, Niobrara, and Platte. To obtain a complete picture for the entire state, the survey was also made in the other nine counties in Wyoming.

In the 14-county storm section other losses to cattle and sheep this winter and spring brought the total deaths from all causes to 32,000 cattle and calves and 125,000 stock sheep. Counting those which died in the rest of the state the total winter and spring death losses were 41,000 cattle and calves and 154,000 sheep. This amounted to 4.1 per cent of the January 1 inventory of cattle and 7.4 per sent of the steek sheep. uary 1 inventory of cattle and 7.4 per cent of the stock sheep inventory. These percentage losses for the state are much above average for the winter and spring season. On the average, losses for this season for cattle are under 2 per cent and sheep about 5-6 per cent.

At the time the survey was made calving and lambing was in progress. It was not possible, therefore, to determine the full effects of the winter storm on the calf and lamb crops. The loss sustained to breeding herds, however, is significant and will be reflected in smaller calf and lamb crops than might otherwise have been realized.



The stunt was for the boys to take turns keeping the stew pot full and hot. That way the boys could feed anytime they got back to camp. Also, you got a change in flavor every day, because you never knew what the next man was going to throw in the pot. One day she'd taste of beaver. The next day you'd get a mouthful of pine needles. One day, Mouth Horne said he tasted iron and pulled out an old bear trap!

Well, the days went by and the boys weren't panning any gold. Tempers were getting short, and the stew was getting thicker. Then one night they were sitting around cursing the stew when Pop Lash let out a howl. "Dad gum it! Broke my tooth on this consarn stuff!" . . . When they asked him what he'd struck, he reached in his mouth and pulled out a nugget bigger than a walnut. "Gold!" they yelled. "Pan the stew!" And sure enough, they panned enough gold out of that pot to buy each of them a week in Laramie!

It takes more than luck

There's no need to wait for luck to bring you more "gold" in the livestock feeding business. Adequate vitamin A, plus a combination of animal and vegetable proteins, is the profit-making answer in any livestock ration. These three vital nutrients in Swift's Cattle Cubes bring up the value of your summer grass and other feeds. Cattle Cubes are all feed—and each ingredient is added in carefully controlled proportions for balanced feeding.

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Guard against dangerous vitamin A deficiency by feeding Swift's Cattle Cubes. Get them from your feed dealer or the Swift plant nearest you.

Why take chances on costly mineral deficiencies in your grass or grains? Lack of any of the ten essential elements can lead to unhealthy, unthrifty animals. Insure against such losses by feeding Swift's Mineral Supplement, the year 'round, in block or pulverized form. It supplies these vital elements, and your animals need everything in it. It's complete. (Since it contains only minimum requirements of salt, we recommend feeding additional salt free choice.) Because Swift's Mineral Supplement contains no fillers, no waste, it is economical. What's more, it is fairly priced, like all Swift's Feeds. For more mineral for your money, order your supply of Swift's Mineral Supplement today.



Hereford Heaven Tour Visitors Saw . . .



Photo by Ailan McGhee.

T R Zato Heir and some of the really good calves he is consistently siring for us

Naturally, we were well pleased with the favorable comment the folks made about the truly excellent calves by TR Zato Heir.

We were equally happy about the nice things our visitors said about TR Zato Heir as they looked at him in breeding condition. Many of the visitors had not seen him since last year's tour just a few days after he had arrived at the ranch. For others it was their first look at him since the American Royal or when he was champion at Tulsa.

Don't wait for "Tour Time" to visit Turner Ranch. You're welcome anytime!



TURNER RANCH - SULPHUR, UKLAHUMA

CATTLE OF INDIA

*

Expanded from a talk given to the Directors And guests of the American Brahman Breeder's Association at Delta Lake Club House, Rio Grande Valley, Texas, November 8, 1948.



By Burch H. Schneider, West Virginia University
Morgantown, W. Va.



SEVERAL months ago I received a letter mailed from a small city in West Virginia asking several shrew questions about Brahman cattle. I an-

swered the ques-tions, but I could not resist asking the "why" of the interest that led to them. A few days ago a boy fresh from high school came into my office and announced that he was the writer of that letter. He wanted to register at West Virginia University to study animal husbandry and also to talk with me about Brahman cattle. He asked about breeders whom he



Dr. Burch H. Schneider

had never seen. He had never been within 1,000 miles of the ranches he mentioned. He talked about bulls and discussed pedigrees like an old cattleman. He even asked my opinABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Burch H. Schneider, the author of this article on Brahmans which was written especially for The Cattleman, is probably one of the best authorities on all types of the best authorities on all types of that breed of cattle. Because of his intimate knowledge of this breed he was a special guest of the American Brahman Breeders Association directors at their meeting in the Rio Grande Valley and Mexico last November. The editor of The Cattleman, who also attended this meeting, was so impressed with a talk he made at this meeting that he requested him to enlarge on it and this article is the result.

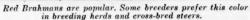
Dr. Schneider is well qualified to talk about Brahmans because he studied them in their native country, India. He spent five years as head of the department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, India, There his most important job was developing an improved breed of dairy cattle adapted to that country.—The Editor.

ion about controversial questions that disturb many Brahman breeders much older than he.

I asked myself, "Why is it that this breed has such an appeal to a boy who has never seen a Brahman?" I recalled that I had been likewise attracted as a 'teen-ager in Matagorda County, Texas. That was before Brahman cattle had won recognition, before the organization of the American Brahman Breeders Association. I never dreamed that I might some day breed these cattle in their homeland. India.

It is a very common human trait either to be attracted by or to be scornful of something new. The cattle of India have certain striking characteristics which are peculiar to the subspecies Bos indicas and different from our other breeds. Differences are interesting. Whether they are good or bad depends upon the conditions in which the cattle live. These cattle differ considerably from one part of India to another, for there are many breeds there. In spite of great divergence in appearance, there are a number of attributes more or less common to all of the cattle that we call "Brahman" or "Zebu." Let us, without emphasizing the







A typical Brahman female. This female has been selected as a top animal in several shows.



Brahmans respond to kindness and often become pets if properly raised and well treated and this characteristic becomes an asset.

various Indian breeds, itemize and discuss their points:

The Hump is their most distinctive characteristic. The hump is composed of edible meat, well marbled with fat. Bulls have larger humps than cows or steers. They are larger in some Indian breeds than in others, and vary with individuals and families. The hump fills out with fat when the animal is well fed, and shrinks, wrinkles, and even lies over on the animal's side (in some individuals) during periods of feed scarcity. My theory of the development of the hump is that animals having the largest creats or humps survived repeated an

My theory of the development of the hump is that animals having the largest crests or humps survived repeated annual drouth and famine. In India there are often periods of many months, and sometimes a year or more with inadequate rainfall. "Natural selection" thus produced larger and larger humps over the centuries. Cattle that had the largest humps received not only energy from the fat storage in the hump, but also water as these nutrients were oxidized. When fat is "burned" in the body it supplies its own weight in water as well as giving over twice the amount of energy of any other nutrient. Big-humped animals survived, and lived to reproduce.

In India the hump is important to hold the yoke for oxen. In fact, while in India, I was often asked how foreign cattle that did not have humps could be

A Sloping Rump is a condition that has been altered considerably in the United States by selecting breeding stock that have level rumps. There is some difference of opinion among American breeders regarding how far it is desirable to go in "leveling up" the rump. Some insist that a moderate rounding to the thigh is to be preferred. It appears that in Brahmans the development of the quarter is not seriously sacrificed by not having a horizontal topline. However, it must be admitted that there is some decrease in the amount of meat from the more expensive cuts because of this conformation.

The high and broad attachment of the tail noted in many animals is distinctly different from that of the other breeds. Some tend to be rough at this point and have a deep "tie" above the tail head. Brahman breeders are making notable progress in "breeding it out."

A Narrow Body as compared to other breeds, is particularly noticeable when viewed from the rear. One never sees a Brahman with hips that are prominent.

Longer Legs are partly the result of years of selection for a good draft animal. These cattle walk with a straight easy stride. Some are excellent trotters. I shall never forget riding behind some of those trotting cattle. Many teams of oxen trot as squarely and have as much endurance on the road as any span of horses.

American breeders have, to a certain extent, selected animals with shorter legs. Some have developed a deep-bodied type that carries plenty of good beef without producing an animal that is particularly low set. Many believe that cattle thet can walk are more nearly ideal for the range. Four leading cattlemen expressed this opinion regarding all beef breeds at the meeting of the American Society of Animal Production last November. Also, research is under way at several experiment stations to test the economy to the producer of the different types of beef cattle. The packers' standard may not be the kind of cattle most profitable to produce.

Loose, Pendulous Underlines result from loose skin that may hang in folds under the neck, a large dewlap, and usually a pronounced navel and sheath, displaying considerable excess skin. In India an excessively pendulous underline is not considered desirable for working oxen. Excessive loose skin may interfere with the movement of the animal by swinging and flopping in the way while walking or trotting. Also, in the more humid sections during the rainy season, the dewlap, navel, and sheath may become caked with mud. This presents danger of infection. Excessively loose-skinned cattle are seriously discriminated against in parts of India other than their native homes. Insofar as such animals are selected and bred primarily for milk production, this interference with action is not a serious handicap.

What is the value of all of this loose skin? It serves as a "radiator" for the Brahman. The amount of heat that can be given off by an animal is proportional to its surface area. One of the effects of this is that hot and humid climates tend to favor the smaller animals of a species because the smaller the animal the greater the relative skin area in proportion to the amount of heat-producing tissues inside the body. It is much the same idea as fencing a small pasture or a large one of the same shape (both squares for instance) in two dimensions. It takes more fence per acre enclosed for a small pasture than for a large one. Brahmans gain an advantage, however, by having this loose skin to permit the greater loss of body heat, especially in the hottest and most humid weather. The higher the temperature, the more important is the increase of this skin area in proportion to the body size.

Long, Drooping Ears are not common of all Brahmans, but are of some Indian

breeds. In the Western Hemisphere there has been a tendency in some areas or by certain breeders to consider this a distinguishing characteristic by which to estimate the proportion of Indian blood in grade Brahmans. This is of value only if the Indian breed imported is one of the long-eared breeds. Large ears may have some slight value for ridding the body of excess heat much the same as the loose skin of the underline. They also serve to drive away flies when the animal shakes its head. Other than these possible uses, long ears are of little or no value. It appears that too much attention is paid to them in many quarters. Several Indian breeds have small pointed ears that stand out from the head.

Many Distinctive Horn Shapes are peculiar to Indian cattle. The cattle of the Kankrej breed have large lyre-type horns, many of which arch widely, and the horn tips turn inward or backward. The skin and hair usually extend up the horn two or three inches. The short, stubby horns of several of the breeds are noted frequently in the United States. Another very unique type of horn is typical of Mysore cattle and of certain other South Indian breeds. These horns originate close together from a prominent forehead and sweep backward and upward, a form that is more suggestive of an exotic antelope than of cattle, more distinct from Western breeds than any other horn type. In some Indian cattle the horns are nondescript and lack a definite type. Distorted forms, loose, hanging horns, "banana" horns, etc., are often seen. Naturally polled cattle are not found in India to my knowledge.

Fine, Dense, Short, Glossy Hair enables the Brahman to withstand heat. Because this hair remains sleek and close to the body, it permits the maximum of heat loss from the body. The luster reflects the sunlight so that fewer rays are absorbed. Contrasted with this is the coarse, rough, long hair sometimes retained in hot weather by cattle ill-adapted to the climate. Studies of Brahman hair reveal that it is smaller in diameter and that it grows slowly in warm weather and never reaches the length of the hair of breeds native to the temperate zones.



Kankrej cow showing lyre horns.

I have heard that Brahman cattle that have been taken to colder sections of the United States have developed an additional, entirely different, long, coarse over-coat of hair during winter. I have never seen this myself. If this ability to adapt themselves to cold weather is fairly general for all of the cattle of Indian ancestry, it indicates that their usefulness may by no means be confined to warm climates. It may be mentioned that in the native home of some of the best breeds in North India while midday temperatures rise to over 110° F. in the shade daily for weeks during the hot season, it does become uncomfortably cold during winter. There is no snow, but water will freeze a little and man and beast become thoroughly chilled when exposed, particularly at night.

Hair Colors vary from black to white, the predominating color being gray. Sometimes the extremities are darker, the color fading lighter toward the center of the body. Gray is undoubtedly favored by the Indian climate as it does not absorb as much heat as darker colors. The fact that most of the cattle in India are gray is in itself evidence that natural selection favors this color. Cattle of other colors are more native to forested areas.

The other colors are red, fawn, brown, dun, mottled, black and white spotted, etc. None of the black and white spotted breeds have been imported into the United States. The Gir, which displays a very docile, "beef-making" disposition, and has the greatest weight of any of the Indian breeds, has all of the colors except gray and black. This breed, together with the gray-colored Kankrej (Guzarat), have contributed the most to the range beef type desired in the Western hemisphere. Gir cattle with solid red, or occasionally brown hair have been selected more often than the others. Because many of these animals most nearly approach the desired beef type, "Red Brahmans" are popular. Added to this is the tendency of many cattlemen and buyers to prefer red in both breeding herds and in crossbred steers. Other breeds that have contributed red color are the Sahiwal and the Red Sindhi. The breeds having red color, Gir, Sahiwal, and Sindhi, do not produce as good draft oxen as the other breeds of India. The latter two are considered more definitely dairy cattle. Many Gir cows are excellent milk producers by Indian standards. The Sahiwal, although rated as a dairy breed, frequently shows superior fleshing qualities. Some "Red Brahmans" in the United States resemble Sahiwal or Sindhi cattle, but most of them are of Gir extraction. The occasional reddish tinge that appears in gray Brahmans can usually be attributed to an infusion of Gir blood somewhere in the ancestry.

Dark Skins Predominate in Indian cattle. Black or chocolate-colored skins are usually present regardless of the color of the hair. There are exceptions to this; white spots on the skin are often noted in certain breeds, but very few animals have a high proportion of white skin. In gray cattle, the white spots on the otherwise dark skin can be seen through the hair when the animal is thoroughly wet.

Dark skin overlayed by light-colored, fine, glossy hair is of the greatest advantage in a hot climate. Such hair deflects most of the sun's rays. Dark skins do not sunburn because they resist the penetration of ultra-violet rays.

(Continued on Page 73)

Crossbred Angus-Brahman cattle are very popular in some areas. This is a picture of a prominent herd in Oklahoma.





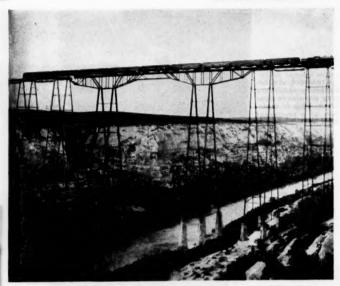
A bull of the Santa Gertrudis breed to be the only breed to be developed in the western hemisphere. This breed is five-eighths Shorthorn and three-eighths Brahman.











One of the first railroad trains crossing the Pecos in 1891.

Historic Span Being Razed

Bu CURTIS BISHOP

THE days of a colorful Texas landmark, the original high bridge across the Pecos River, are numbered, for the Southern Pacific Railway has announced that the job of dismantling he historic span will begin very shortly. The bridge will not be destroyed, however, but was sold to the Guatemalan government on May 13, 1949.

Actually the original high bridge has not been used since December 21, 1944, when the first train on the "Sunset Route" rolled over the new bridge, some 440 feet downstream. The new structure, which is nearly fourteen hundred feet long, is sturdier, safer and actually more decorative. As far as the business of bearing railroad traffic the wasp-like structure built in 1891, and soon to disappear from the Texas scene, will not be missed at all.

But to history and legend conscious Texans, the new bridge will not take the place of the old one. This new span is not the one across which Patty Moorhead of Del Rio rode her horse nor under which Jimmy Doolittle flew an airplane in March, 1921.

It is not the bridge on which Roy Bean, the law "West of the Pecos" strode with typical majesty.

At the time of its construction in 1891 the original high bridge was considered man's supreme achievement in the field of engineering. It was not only the highest railroad bridge in the world, 321 feet from base of the rails to the Pecos River, but one of the longest, slightly over twenty-one hundred feet.

From January 12, 1883, when the Southern Pacific's "Sunset Route" was completed, until 1891 the railroad traffic was directed southward from the bridge

site to a shorter lower bridge, but the railroad's engineers considered this only a temporary solution to the problem of how to span the Pecos gorge. Two tunnels were necessary to effect this crossing, both about fifteen hundred feet in length.

Including the river bridge, this route required fourteen iron spans totaling 2,730 feet in length and required a detour of 11.2 miles as well as a dangerous curvature of 10 degrees.

Obviously a bridge leaping across the chasm was the answer, and eight years after the tunnels had been built the bridge was opened to traffic. It was built of wrought iron by the Phoenix Bridge Company and designed for Cooper's Class A loading. In 1909 the load capacity was increased by reinforcing the tower columns and adding central columns, deck girders and trussers. Twenty years later the structure received some minor repairs and was rated good for heavy loading (Cooper's E60) at a speed not in excess of 12 miles per hour.

But wartime traffic proved the inadequacy of the historic structure, in which fatigue tracks were beginning to show, and a new bridge was mandatory.

The modern structure is also single span, consisting of two 80-foot deck plate-girder spans, two 160-foot anchor arms continuous with two 267-foot side spans, and a central cantilever span of 374 feet and six inches. All piers are founded on hard rock. It is built entirely of medium carbon steel.

Passengers on the "Sunset Route" are invariably shocked to peer out of windows and discover they are crossing such a chasm. There is no hint of the river's sternness in the low sprawling country adjacent to the canyon. It is a gash in

the ground, all of its depth caused by erosion.

The bridge across this natural phenomenon was constructed with the loss of only seven lives, and there is no record of any traffic accident on it. During the two World Wars the bridge was closely guarded—in 1919 by the 12th Regular Cavalry and in the last conflict by the 766th Military Police Battalion headquartered at Houston. Among the peacetime guards employed by the railroad was J. R. Hutchins, a former United States marshal in the Indian Territory, who reputedly did not emerge from his home at the foot of the bridge for 22 years. Supplies, mail and newspapers were brought to him by "local" trains.

There is only one record of a suicide, though such a bridge must naturally attract the morbid. In June, 1917, a young lady purchased a ticket in Del Rio with Sanderson as her destination. She walked out on the bridge with several other passengers, then plunged over the guard rail into the canyon 321 feet below.

Inside her shoes, which she had left in the train, was a note explaining that disappointment in a love affair had inspired her suicide.

While several pilots claimed to have flown airplanes under the bridge, Jimmy Doolittle is the only man whose performance of the feat is on record. On March, 1921, he flew under the structure in an open cockpit plane, tipping the wings of his ship in order to clear the upright spans.

The feat of Miss Moorhead, now Mrs. E. P. Bell of Del Rio, is more breathtaking. Ridding with a neighboring young rancher, this young woman challenged him to ride their horses across the bridge. She later performed the feat alone. Others claim to have accomplished this reckless crossing, also.

The seven men killed in the construction of the original bridge were pronounced as victims of accident by nonother than Judge Roy Bean. Ten men were thrown into the canyon when a portion of the uncompleted structure gave way, but three were not killed immediately.

Justice Bean rode over from Langtry on muleback to hold an inquest. He delivered a verdict of accidental death over the three injured men as well.

"These men aren't dead, Judge," protested some of the onlookers.

"That's all right," Judge Bean retorted.
"They are going to die as sure as shooting and I'm ain't about to ride up here
just to hold another inquest."

The new Pecos bridge still ranks as one of the great achievements in the field of engineering; it is the third highest viaduct in the world and was constructed under greater handicaps than any of its more lofty competitors for a traveler's awe.

But it was the old bridge which won a nation's enthusiasm and became enshrined in history and legend. Perhaps the history and legend can be passed on, for perhaps a bridge is a bridge and, after all, the canyon is the same.

It is to be hoped so.

Eleventh Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman will be published September I. Advertisers are urged to send in advertising copy early.

Good Grass in Flood Control



This type of gully, formed by accelerated erosion from cropland and abused pastures, contributes huge amounts of soil to be deposited on good bottomlands or in streams and reservoir

By Clarence E. Bunch, Agronomist, Soil Conservation Service Chickasha, Oklahoma

THE Bullmans, who have lived for 30 years on Pennington Creek east of Sulphur in the Arbuckle Soil Conservation District of Oklahoma, have watched a practical demonstration of how good grass cover on rangeland helps reduce the flooding of nearby streams.

Their farm is just downstream from ranches bought in the 1930's by Roy J. Turner, now the governor of Oklahoma, and Fred Hunt. The Bullmans remember that when these grass lands were grazed to the roots and frequently were burned, their own bottomlands often were flooded—several times in some years. Their crop losses were tremendous.

Immediately after buying the ranches both Turner and Hunt started grass management programs to promote the growth of the better grasses that once grew thick and tall over most of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Bullman now report that the flooding and resultant crop damage have been greatly reduced. Mrs. Bullman declares she hasn't seen a flood in years as big as the ones that used to roll down Pennington Creek nearly every year. And the creek never goes dry like it did because the good grass was holding the rainfall on the lands above their place.

When the ranges above the farm were overgrazed, most of the rain that fell ran off as if the land were a roof top and it concentrated quickly in Pennington Creek, flooding the bottomlands. When the ranges were properly managed, good

grasses came back to make a dense cover that held tons of water on every acre. The grass roots penetrated deep and loosened the soil so that water could seep in to saturate the subsoil for future use by the grass and to recharge underground streams and reservoirs.

During many good-sized rains no water at all runs off the range now. With the grassland nearly bare the same rains would have caused minor floods on Pennington Creek. When a very large rain falls, some water will get away, of course. But the good grass and litter form millions of tiny obstacles that slow the water down and make it "walk" off. The surplus goes into Pennington Creek over a period of days instead of a few hours. And floods do not occur just below these grasslands except on occasions of extremely heavy downpours. In any event the grass mats over the ground and holds the soil particles in place on the pastures. The water going into the creek is clear and free of sediment.

Good stands of high order grasses on pastures and rangelands are not only profitable for a livestock operator, but we in the Soil Conservation Service know them as one of the best weapons we can use in fighting for the control of flooding on bottomlands.

Grass is Nature's tool for healing the eroded and gully-cut areas that are the sources of sediment covering good bottomlands and filling streams and reservoirs. Water rushes off these denuded areas loaded with soil. It roars through the gullies, cutting them wider, deeper and longer and picking up more soil. As it slows down on bottomlands and in streams it drops its silt load. But when these silt-source areas are returned to a good stand of grasses the water is held back, runs slowly and cannot pick up the soil held by the grass. Much of the water goes into the ground and never reaches the gullies. The grass spreads down the sides of the gullies and presently covers the bottom, catching soil that falls or washes in; and the filling up process is started. If the grass is left undisturbed the gullied area will eventually be stabilized.

The absence of sediment alone reduces the crest of floods. Flood water in the Washita River has measured nearly one-eighth silt—topsoil from farms up the river. If we had grass or other plant cover on all eredible soils to keep this soil out of the river, flood crests would be reduced at least by the amount of soil once carried, or one-eighth. But it would do much more. The cover, of course, would cause a larger amount of water to enter the ground for crop production and underground storage and keep it, too, out of the river. Then it would delay the course of the water to the river—feeding it in slowly over a longer period.

That is why the Soil Conservation





Left—This formerly cultivated field was abandoned and non-productive for several years. Gullies widened and deepened and were the sources of enormous quantities of silt. Right—Valuable croplands suffer continually from overflows that wash out crops and depoist sterile silt in the field.



Sugar Creek, north of Anadarko, is shown in flood stage. Much of the bottomlands along this creek have already been ruined by silt deposition, measuring up to six feet in depth, and have been abandoned to willows and sedges. The creek once had a narrow, deep chan-nel and the fertile bottomlands did not overflow frequently.
Now the channel is
wide and very shallow and floods are common.



Wendell Campbell combines bluestem seed from a pasture planting he made in 1944 on his farm near Cheyenne.



Frank Frey plants a mixture of clean and trashy grass seeds with one of the combination drills furnished to district cooperators on the Washita. He and his brother, Raymond, are retir-ing all of the eroding land on their farm west of Chickasha.



SCS field man Herbert Prevett and W. H. Easterling examine a bluestem and blue grama pasand the grama pas-ture planting made in March, 1947, near Ft. Cobb.—All pho-tos by Soil Conser-vation Service.

Service and soil conservation districts Service and soil conservation districts stress the regrassing program and help provide the grass seed and drills for district cooperators throughout the Washita basin to get barren and eroding croplands back in a good grass cover. It will pay the farmer well. It will add to our national security to get this land under control and productive again and to re-duce floods and siltation. The planting of silt-producing areas to grass is a basic step in watershed flood control. In the revegetation program we are only put-ting the best grass seeds available on the land in the best way we know to help Nature start this healing proces. Good native grasses are the most popular and the most dependable.

Of course, we will still have high in-tensity rains that cannot be held by vegetative cover. To control them we take other measures. Large floodwater diverother measures. Large floodwater diver-sions and waterways and gully plugs are used to speed the healing of scarred lands. Small detention reservoirs, located far up the tributaries, hold floodwaters tem-porarily and empty slowly after flood crests have passed. But their value will depend on the treatment given the land

on the watershed.

Revegetation of eroding lands, im-provement of the cover on grass lands, and control of erosion on croplands make up the land treatment program. These measures are necessary to protect and prolong the life of structures built as part of the flood control program. Naturally they should be established first. To this end all of the soil conservation districts in the Washing watershed are the tricts in the Washita watershed are betricts in the Washita watersned are being given special assistance not available elsewhere in Oklahoma since Congress has not yet approved an agricultural flood control program on any other watershed in the state. This extra assistance and the farmers' desire to prepare their lands for the establishment of the special flood control structures are the primary reasons behind the huge acceleration of the land treatment program this year.

This is how the revegetation program has developed on the Washita: From the organization of the first soil conservation organization of the three soil conservation district in 1937 to July 1, 1946, when the flood control program was started, only 41,671 acres had been retired to grass. That next fall 2,771 acres were planted, That next fall 2,771 acres were planted, but, of course, few varieties of grass are planted in the fall. Up to this time the program was hampered by lack of seeding equipment and nearly all grass seeds, especially bluestems. There were only five iron-wheel grass drills belonging to the districts and three owned by the SCS.

That winter the SCS designed an improved grass drill mounted on rubber tires, and had 22 of them built for the Washita districts. Although seed was still scarce. 28,008 acres were planted in 1947 eagree.

Washita districts. Although seed was still scarce, 28,008 acres were planted in 1947—two-thirds as much as had been planted in the previous nine years. In 1948 the SCS provided 45 more drills, but seed was still scarce. A late and wet winter and an extremely dry spring also reduced the seeding potential and the previous year's nlattings were harely exceeded. year's plantings were barely exceeded. Only 29,691 acres were planted. Much of this is being replanted because of a poor stand resulting from drouth conditions that lasted through the summer and fall.

This year the picture is brighter. There is grass seed aplenty and there are more drills. The SCS regional headquarters designed a two-row automatic Bermuda grass sprig planter and had ten built for the Washita. These are cap-able of planting and covering about two

(Continued on Page 80)



Brahmans showing at the State Fair of Texas, 1948.

Brahman Progress

By HARRY GAYDEN

Executive Secretary of the ABBA

A TYPICAL American success story —one which began 25 years ago and which today promises to add even greater chapters in the future—is that of the American Brahman Breeders Association and its development of the Brahman breed not only in the United States but in the world at large.

The founders and first members of the Association back in 1924 were 20 men interested in and very much aware of the importance of the Brahman breed. Today membership in the Association totals 988 persons, and records show that all but six of the 48 states have registered Brahmans.

Although no cattle were registered for the first two years of the organization's history, a total of 2,765 head were registered from 1926 to January 27, 1934. The great strides which the Association has made since that time are reflected in the more than 100,000 ABBA registrations today. In 1948 alone there were 15,145 registrations and the first five months of 1949 have brought record registrations totaling 8,660.

Countries which now have ABBA registered Brahmans include Argentina; Australia; Canada; Colombia, S. A.; Costa Rica; Cuba; Dutch Guiana; Fiji Islands; Guam; Guatemala; Haiti; Hawaii; Jamaica, B. W. I.; Mexico; Panama; Peru; Puerto Rico; United States, and Venezuela.

The number of ABBA members in each state and country today include:

Texas	637	Georgia
Florida		Venezuela, S. A
Louisiana	97	New York
Cuba	32	South Carolina
California	17	Tennessee
Alabama	9	Kentucky
Arizona	9	Kansas
Mexico	6	Nevada
Oklahoma	8	North Carolina
Arkansas	4	Colombia, S. A.
Mississippi	3	Paraguay, S. A
Missouri	1	Brazil, S. A
Colorado	1	

Constantly working on these registrations and other details involved is the American Brahman Breeders Association office which is located in Houston, Texas.

The office is divided into two distinct operations, one pertaining to "paper

work" and "inside" functions headed by the ABBA secretary; and the other pertaining to research, contacts and the "field" generally, which is headed by the executive secretary.

A highly complicated system of modern, fireproof cross files enables Mrs. G. R. Sunday, the secretary, and her three assistants to find complete information on any individual animal registered with the association within a matter of minutes.

Requests for transfers usually are cleared through the ABBA office and the papers are back to the owner within ten days at the most. If immediate action is necessary, however, the office will have put the completed records in the mail on the same day in which they were received.

The duties of the executive secretary keep him a good part of the time "in the field." There are directors' meetings, committee meetings, inspections of breeding projects, cattle shows, cattle sales, meetings of affiliated associations and many other meetings which are of importance to the livestock industry... all of which the executive secretary must attend as representative of the association.

The thousands of ABBA registrations indicate that the Brahman breed intends to remain in a high position but the association does not intend to rest on past laurels. Herman Taylor, president of the association, already has released plans whereby the organization will continue to progress. Even today, experiments and research projects are being carried on which will stamp the name of Brahman even more deeply into the American beef industry.

One of the main points of attack in the association's plans for the next quarter of a century will be registrations. This will not include the registration of all animals eligible by virtue of their ancestry alone, but the encouragement of registration of animals which, as a result of their breeding and conformation, will make a contribution to the breed.

By continuing to emphasize the importance of culling unworthy animals

from the ranks of registered Brahmans and registering only creditable animals of good breeding, the association expects to speed up the lifting of the standards of the breed.

Last year, total registrations were nearly 20 per cent over what they were at the start of the year, and in 1949 the ABBA hopes to equal and even exceed that record.

One of the aims of the ABBA in the next 25 years will be to contribute a good deal of time and effort to the development of a distinctive American breed of Brahmans based upon the cattle of India and capable of profitable production anywhere in the United States.

Up to now the Brahman breed has been thought of chiefly as a warm weather breed entirely and it has been thought that Brahmans could not exist in the colder climates. However, a study is now being conducted by the association's main office and public relations agency and early results have been surprisingly gratifying.

Early returns show that during cold weather, many of the Brahman breeders

Early returns show that during cold weather, many of the Brahman breeders in northern states have been treating their Brahman cattle just as they do their other breeds and finding to their amazement that the Brahman apparently suffers no ill effects from this treatment.

Certain countries in Africa, India and elsewhere have been using types of Brahman cattle for milk for centuries. Several experiments now are being carried on in the United States to develop a milking breed of cattle through the introduction of Brahman blood which will give a good quantity of milk in addition to retaining a high butterfet center.

troduction of Brahman blood which will give a good quantity of milk in addition to retaining a high butterfat content. Cooperation with these plans, too, is but a part of the program set up by the ABBA in its work to continue to grow and to give aid to the Brahman breeders of America.

Another.

Another factor to be considered is that of public education. Already, through the media of newspapers, magazines and the radio, thousands of people who heretofore thought of the Brahman only as a side show freak or a rodeo outlaw are learning that it is more. They are beginning to discover that the entire breed is gaining in strength and in importance every day because of its ability to produce an abundance of excellent meat under a wide range of conditions.

It is therefore another of the ABBA's aims that, in the not too distant future, every man, woman and child shall hear of the Brahmans and learn of the Brahmans to the point that they know and fully understand the great contributions made by this breed to the entire livestock industry.

Because of the interest evidenced by foreign groups and individuals in the association, the ABBA is and will continue to cooperate fully with these countries in registering worthy animals and assisting them in any way possible.

The association already is registering cattle in a number of such countries and have records showing that Brahmans registered with the ABBA have been shipped to at least 18 other countries.

The next quarter of a century, like the past 25 years, will see many changes made and much progress accomplished with the Brahman breed... and steadily and continuously working behind these advancements will be the American Brahman Breeders Association.

Horse Handling Science



Article and Illustrations by Monte Foreman, Mineral Wells, Texas

Editor's Note: This is the twelfth of a series of graphic description of the science of handling horses. Comments and suggestions are invited.

If you're really interested in stopping a horse with ease, both for yourself and the old pony, you'll get out last month's issue of The Cattleman to better understand just where and when, in his stride, you should put the "whoa" to him. In position No. 1 of STRIDE you'll notice that the horse's hind feet have just left the ground. If you'll tell him "HO" and squeeze him in front of the front cinch with your lower legs, he'll get a warning that you're going to ask him to stop, which gives him a chance to prepare for it.

When he rolls into position No. 2 putting your weight back on his hindquarters will have the tendency to drive his hind legs farther up under him, when at No. 3 you finally go to your reins, use just enough pressure to set him down. His hind legs should go well up under him like the drawings of Old Paint and Reed Hancock. If his conformation is properly balanced to stop, he should be able to do so in a couple of strides with ease, as illustrated by Butterfly and the roping horse stop at the bottom.

roping horse stop at the bottom.

The two drawings in the center show how a horse has to roll up on his front lead leg in order to get his hind legs up under him. If you want to add to your horse's ability to handle, teach him to stop in both leads. Work in circles to the right for the right lead stop, and circles to the left for the left lead stop. Be sure he's in the correct lead each way, or he'll get messed up in trying to change leads which causes him to get disunited and to lose the rhythm of a smooth stop. Not only will he be messed up on circles, he'll also be unable to stop smoothly or easily on the straightaway.

By all means do not try stopping at a lope until first he knows it at a walk and trot. When he will stop on the signals of "HO", squeeze, weight back to the rear at a walk, he is ready to start teaching at a trot. You only go to your reins if he hasn't responded to the signals given before. As long as you're having to go to your reins he doesn't get the idea. You might try backing him up a few steps each time. This seems to help in making a pony understand. The more you are able to keep off of his mouth the better chance you have of making a light reined handling pony. At the walk and trot, work in circles as if you were at a lope. It'll help him to get the idea when you do get him up to the faster stages of the game.

one other thing to remember is to never try to stop at a lope with only one pull on the reins. Set him down as much as possible in his first stride, then turn his head loose and take your weight off his quarters. In the very next stride when he reaches No. 1 position, say "HO" and squeeze. You go into the same "HO", squeeze, weight back, and finally to the reins as you did in the first stride. If it's necessary for you to give and take through additional strides, do so. To teach him to stop easily and smoothly this give and take with his stride is absolutely essential.



In the drawings note that all horses stopping have three legs on the ground. This is not a front leg stop. This fore leg, used as it is here, only helps the pony to maintain his balance, so that he can turn or roll back either way without having to go to the ground with a front foot, as the rear-up, two-hind-leg stop will necessitate. The two-legged rear-up stop will win some shows before incompetent judges. If you doubt this, ask one of these judges to handle your pony a little. He usually won't but if he does get on top, watch him for in-decision. He'll be jerky, inconsistent, will not know how to change a pony's leads, stop him, or have an idea of the smoothness which can be done with the right kind of handling. There are very few of these "so-called horse authorities" who can ride in a covered wagon with both end gates up. A horseman likes to see a horse work quietly, stop easily and al-ways be in balance to roll back either way. Every good horse handler knows that the blare-up, two-legged, hind-leg stop makes a horse lose his balance. When a horse gets his weight distributed too much on his hind legs and they go up under him and if he slips, he'll come over backward on you. (My back was broken in this kind of horse wreck.) There's been too much of trying to make horse handling spectacular—it isn't. It has more to do with rhythm, balance, and ability to perform easily and smoothly. Speed?—Yes, at times, but certainly not the horse "chousing" seen in many ' reining" contests. The horse that can do the most things the easiest and smoothest wins in a horseman's book.

The picture of the No. 6 position shows where not to try to take up on a pony for a good stop. Here's where we get the

front leg jarring stop (maybe I should have illustrated it). In the other picture you'll understand why the horse is unable to take up and stop. The rider has tried to put the "whoa" to him at the stretched out No. 6 position, and due to the horse's hind legs being on the ground, it's impossible for them to come up under him. If the pony had tried to stop here, he would have to do it on his front legs. The poor old pony hasn't much of a chance to learn how to stop easily because the rider doesn't know when to give the signal to him. This type of rider nearly always runs his horses wide open, then without giving the pony any kind of warning signal, sets down on his reins. Then he wonders why his horses are always scotching, inconsistent, unsteady and usually carry such a high head that they can never see the ground. A rider not knowing how to set a horse down correctly will also ruin a well trained horse's stop.

I need not tell you what horsemen think of the "would-be rough hand" or "drug store" cowboy, who to display his horsemanship (?), is always running and jerking his pony into a "set-'im-downstop," with the horse's mouth wide open and his head in the sky. These people are trying to show how good they think they are, but instead, are showing a complete ignorance in horse handling. No, you'll not see much action of this sort by a top horse handling cowboy, for he wants his mounts to stop easily with little or no pressure on his bits. You'll see no open mouths or star gazin' ponies in these boys' hands except for training. Horse handling is a science. It takes a specialist. More power to 'em—the more good ones the better! There'll be more good onies that will get a chance to do something easily and smoothly.



It's summertime again and sunburned necks and mosquitos are with us. We're just a short poke from the time when you horse owners may be expecting to see some cases of sleeping sickness. Maybe last season you took a gamble and didn't protect your horses against this disease, so a lot of you will figure "well, we got through last year OK, so maybe we'll get the same break this time."

Before you take this chance, here's some dope on sleeping sickness that you should know. The actual outbreaks-some call them epidemicsare not predictable. Even the best store-bought crystal ball won't tell when or how bad an outbreak will be. Insects, especially the mosquito, are thought to be carriers of the sleeping sickness bug, and gosh knows there's plenty of these all over the country. Some animals do recover from sleeping sickness, but too many of them end up a little "queer" because of damage to the brain cells and spinal column.

Prevention is just about the only safe bet, and vaccination* is the best prevention I know of.

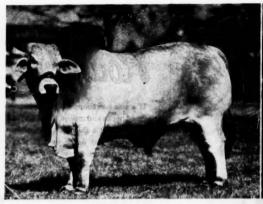
Cutter Laboratories manufactures safe, potent vaccines against sleeping sickness. They are tailor-made for your section of the country (because organisms vary from one area to another and you have to use the right vaccine for your locality) and when you specify CUTTER you know you're getting the brand that will do the job.

See you next month...

Jim

*Encephalomyelitis Vaccine-CUTTER

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Side view of a typical Brahman bull. Note well shaped hump, thick deep body, wide thick loin, relatively smooth rump and excellent tail setting.



A typical Brahman female. Here beefiness is well developed but desired Brahman characteristics are retained. Brahman cows are good mothers and take good care of their offspring.

What Is a Good Brahman

By W. T. COBB, Beef Cattle Specialist, Louisiana State University

About the Author

W. T. Cobb, the author of this article which was written especially for this issue of The Cattleman, is beef cattle specialist at Louisiana State University. His experience with all beef breeds of cattle make him well qualified to write on this subject.

T is not too difficult to express an opinion on what constitutes a good Angus, a good Hereford or a good Shorthorn. For over one hundred and fifty years constructive breeding has been carried on with these animals, with one idea and one alone in view, and that is the production of more and better beef in a shorter period of time. It is true that the ideal type has varied and for that matter still does, yet the main ob-jective, regardless of these variations, has remained the same namely a market as remained the same, namely a more profitable beef animal.

Now we have the Brahman, or Indian Now we have the Bramman, or Indian cattle, to add its contribution to the production of beef. Let it be said at the beginning that the word Brahman in its broadest meaning includes all of the various types to be found in their native India, and carries relatively the same meaning for cattle of India that the word "horse" carries for the equine kingdom. There are all types and sizes, ranging from the small, almost midgets, to the great powerful animals used largely for work purposes. There are those developed for speed on the roads, and those developed for milking ability. But it must be remembered that in their native India, cattle are not consumed for beef, so at no time in their long history has any effort been made to improve their ability to produce beef as such.

Over 50 different types and strains of these cattle have been described as sep-arate types, varying from province to province, according to the use made of them. These types have also developed largely through natural selection. It remained for the American and

Brazilian breeders to begin the job of

developing the beef type Brahman, This development has taken place during the past 100 years with a great acceleration taking place during the past 25 years. Probably more advance in developing a suitable type of Brahman for use in America has taken place during the past 25 years, than during the 5000 years of the known history of these cattle. How-ever, natural selection did contribute a heritage to these cattle that made them



Rear view of the bull above. Note the wide, thick, plump round and how it carries down to the hock.

largely immune to many of the diseases, climatic conditions and parasites so com-mon to the tropical and subtropical cli-

The Brahman cattle in America is the The Brahman cattle in America is the result of merging three major types from the original importations, with some blood from a fourth type making some contribution. These major types are the Guzerat, the Nellore and the Gyr, with Krishna Valley entering the picture to a lesser extent. Since these types differ to some extent, it is to be expected that some evidence of all of them can be found in alread any level of cattle cover elegand. in almost any herd of cattle now classed as Brahmans. No doubt each of the types has made their contribution to the present Brahman that is accepted by the present Brahman that is accepted by the more progressive breeders. While some breeders have attempted to segre-gate out the three types, the majority have apparently selected the Guzerat as more nearly fitting the needs of the American breeder than do the other two. Yet evidence of these strains will be found even in the best herds as evidenced by the size and sheep of hump the conby the size and shape of hump, the con-tour of the head, the set of the horns and the slope of the rump, as well as the color of the body.

We are concerned here with describing a good Brahman to be used for the pur-pose of production of beef. At the present time and probably for many years to come, the Brahman's greatest contribu-tion to the production of beef will come from the cross breeding with British breeds of cattle. With his heritage of ability to withstand insect pests, hot humid climate, relative freedom from many diseases that cause losses in the British breeds, he contributes a greater degree of hybrid vigor to the cross bred offspring because of the wide separation existing between the two parents. Crossing the Brahman with British breeds. gives a much higher degree of hybrid vigor than crosses between British breeds. Over 5000 years of segregation, when brought together, produce more results than is possible with breeds that have



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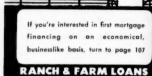


Reliable figures and facts sometimes point out the pathway along which the business world will travel. Therefore, out of the thoughts that will come to you as you read the following information can arise the right answer to the trend of operating profits for you in the months ahead.

Prices received by the farmer or the rancher for beef cattle moved from 5¢ in 1912 to 12¢ in 1919; then fell to 5¢ in 1921; they hovered at 5¢ to 61/2¢ until 1927, when they rose to 10¢ in 1929, only to tumble gradually downhill from that date until 1932-33-34 when they again reached 51/2¢; since 1934 the upward movement has been steady (but for a slight decline in 1944); now the price stands around 20¢ and there are signs of a softening in the market.

Should history continue to repeat itself, then one answer seems clear. Prices and Profits will slowly descend. As a result, great stress must be laid upon Good Management and Sound Financing. These two factors can do much to maintain some semblance of balance in a difficult economic period.





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Life Insurance Company Hartford 15, Conn.

been segregated for only 150 years, all of which sprang from a common stock.

As to their use as a beef breed, per se, As to their use as a over orecat, per se, only the most optimistic think that they will or can challenge the established breeds for many years to come, if ever. It is in the cross-breeding field that the Brahman serves his best purpose.

So what constitutes a good Brahman? In describing this good Brahman, we must remember that constructive breeding and selection has been going on for only about 40 years and complete segregation of factors that produce the ideal animal has not been completed. We will continue to see evidence of the mixing of the three types, already mentioned, for some years to come.

A good Brahman must look the part in every line. There must be no possi-bility of mistaking a Brahman for any other beef animal when viewed from any angle. There must be the characteristic alert, majestic pose, head held high, eyes alert yet mild, ears long and drooping slightly, but turned to the front, a wide forehead, wide muzzle and strong jaw. There should be no coarseness about the head, yet the bull should show strong masculinity. The female should show feminine character, yet bold and alert. The character, yet bold and alert. Ine characteristic hump varies in size and shape, but most breeders look for the ideal in a well defined, kidney shaped hump that stands erect over the fore-shoulder. The neck should blend into this hump smoothly with no depression or roughness. In the good Brahman we look for and expect a dewlap that contains many folds, but this excess leather should not be too abundant or coarse. The navel flap is also a characteristic of the breed and should be present but not excessive in size or too pendulous.

The tail is long, tapered and ends in a black switch. (A white switch is a finer point frowned upon by the better breed-

The above characteristics distinguish the Brahman from the British breeds, but for the purpose of beef production, there is a body to be considered. Back of the ears and hump we must find beef where beef belongs, that is in the top line and the round, the source of the higher priced cuts. The longest ears and the most perfect hump count little if attached to a shallow body, poorly sprung rib, cat hams and a high twist. A good Brahman has a deep, wide chest, a well sprung rib and a deep body. It must have a smooth crop, reasonably level back, thick, wide loin and short coupling from rib to hooks. The rump should be long from hook to pin and reasonably level. It should be even though a slight drop in the rump is not as severely criticised as in the British breeds. A slightly drooping rump seems to be correlated

drooping rump seems to be correlated with a deep twist.

The round should be well muscled and plump, both inside and out. It should carry down well toward the back.

The apparent length of leg of the Brahman is largely a matter of length from knee to the ground. The muscles should come well down to the knee.

A good Brahman has a strong, straight set of legs set, just as in any good beef animal, squarely under the four corners of the body. A finer bone is permissible than with the British breeds, but this finer bone should be clean and the joints

Take a look at the animals pictured in this article. Study them closely as they represent the best that have been shown at some of the larger shows in the opin-

at some of the larger snows in the opin-ion of competent judges.

In the bull, note the alert, clear eyed pose. His hump is well shaped, charac-teristic of the Guzerat, but back of this hump is a thick deep body, a wide thick loin, a relatively smooth rump and an excellent tail setting.

His round is wide, thick and plump when viewed from side or from the rear.

There are many finer points that might be brought out, among them color. Most of our breeders prefer the steel gray color and shy away from the white or very light colored cattle. However, de-sirable and acceptable colors run all the way from black to almost white, with some red colored cattle that are held in high esteem. Spotted cattle are discriminated against, as are cattle with white switches and light colored muzzles.

It seems that color is a minor factor at the present time, as is an extreme length of ear and a specialized type and size of hump. Later development of a type acceptable by all, may fix the color within certain ranges, and may define length of ear, shape and size of hump, but at the present time more attention is being given to the development of a real beef animal behind these characteristic that can be transmitted along with his inherent vigor, resistance to insects and diseases, the ability to pro-duce calves of good beef conformation and quality.

Again let me say that a close study of the illustrations in this article will give a clearer idea of what constitutes a good Brahman than many written pages.

James Forgason of Hungerford, Texas, champion break - away calf roper State Championship High School Rodeo, Hallettsville 1949. Forgason won a saddle and a registered Brahman bull calf given by Fred Neuhaus of Houston, Texas.



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Television

Pan American Zebu Association

American Zebu Association has been establishing a herd registry of Indu-Brazil Zebu cattle, through a program of re-classification, applied to the many herds of Indian cattle in the U. S., Cuba, and Mexico. To sustain and insure the ever increasing prominence Zebu cattle were acquiring in the beef producing industry, a group of prominent breeders, in 1946, commenced applying definite standards of selection to their herds in order to segregate and establish the most adaptable and practical breed type of Indian cattle, best suited to efficient and economical production in North America. The collective efforts of these breeders were combined in August, 1946, to form the Pan American Zebu Association, a breed registry organization, chartered under the laws of the State of Texas.

In India, there exist over forty breeds

the laws of the State of Texas.

In India, there exist over forty breeds of Zebu cattle (Bos Indicus); collectively identified as bovines, usually having short horns, large pendulous ears, a large dewlap, and a large hump over the shoulder. Most prominent in the beef producing world of North and South America, are the Gyr, Guzerat, and Nellore breeds of Zebu cattle. In Brazil, where purebred herds of these several breeds have been segregated and mainbreeds have been segregated and main-tained for nearly a century, one can dis-tinctly appraise the advantageous qual-ities of each breed. During the past fifty years, through selective breeding, the Brazilians have combined the best qualities of Gyr, the Guzerat, and the Nellore to create the Indu-Brazil; a breed type of unusual beef quality, ex-cellent adaptability, and carrying fea-tures of remarkable size, growth and visor. vigor.

vigor.

By 1946, the various breeds of Indian cattle in North America had become established without the universal application of standards as to breed type; resulting in the intermixing of the several breeds, of which the Gyr, Guzerat, and Nellore breeds are most prominent. This intermixing of breeds is made very apparent in the United States through the common application of the word "Brahman" to identify animals of any of the Indian breeds, regardless of Zebu of the Indian breeds, regardless of Zebu breed combinations existing, or the amount of hybridization with the British

breeds represented.
U. S. Zebu breeders, like the Brazilins, have come to realize, through
generations of experience and observations, that the best beef producing type of Indian animal carries characteristics of the several breeds. For instance, characteristic factors for docility, good fleshing, heaviness of bone, and weight are contributed by the Gyr; the Guzerat affords added size and weight, strength and heaviness of bone, and contributes toward a better beef conformation; while the Nellore provides factors of

while the Nellore provides factors or vigor, hardiness, conformation, and rangeability.

To re-invigorate, and assure added fixations of the desirable characteristics in North American Zebus, a number of bulls, the major portion of which were Indu-Brazil types, were imported from Brazil in 1946. The Brazilian bulls, presently in use in the United States and Mexico, have contributed greatly toward improving the standard of quality of Zebu herds in America. Factors of added size and weight, improved bone structure, better conformation, and flesh-

Digest of D

ing, and greater docility are noticeable among the improved type offspring, sired by the recently imported bulls. The results of the infusion of new Brazilian blood with U. S. Zebu herds has attracted international attention, and is being closely observed by breeders

being closely observed by breeders throughout the U.S., Cuba and Mexico. In order to establish a herd registry of only top quality Zebus in America, the Pan American Zebu Association has imposed strict and continuous appraisal of all the animals it has entered in its registry. To assure a high standard of quality, all animals entered for foundaquanty, all animals entered for founda-tion registration are individually in-spected and selected by an appraisal committee, composed of three highly competent breeders. Only animals two years of age, of exceptional quality, and of at least 31/32nds Zebu breeding, are

eligible for registration.

eligible for registration.

For the purpose of further assuring the maintenance of a high standard of quality within the PAZA herd registry, the Association requires that every offspring also be subjected to a strict appraisal prior to registration. Compulsory appraisal, applied to all offspring has paid big dividends in improvement among the herds affiliated with the Pan American Zehu Association, PAZA off-American Zebu Association. PAZA offspring is subjected to appraisal and registration after attaining five months of age; however, appraisal and registra-tion must be completed before the ani-mal reaches two years of age. Rapid standardization, approaching the Indu-Brazil breed type, is being realized by PAZA association breeders, as a result of the required calf appraisal program.

Selection for registration with the Pan American Zebu Association is based upon sound principles of breed improvement, sound principles of breed improvement, and highly regards the preservation and perpetuation of true bred characteristics. Show ring records and pedigrees do not necessarily qualify animals for entry in the PAZA registry. On several occasions, highly prized and pedigreed, blue ribboned animals have been rejected for entry in the Association's herd records. The value of a good pedigree is respected; however, the final acceptance of an animal for registration is based upon individual inspection.

composed of a detailed analysis of the animals' beef quality, breed characteristics, and capabilities as a producer.

PAZA selection is concerned with establishing the proper medium between beef quality and breed type. Good beef beet quanty and breed type, Good beet conformation, heavy bone structure, good fleshing and good feeding qualities are of utmest importance. Likewise, good breed characteristics, as indicated by the general features that distinguish the breed are heavily weighed, Outstanding breed are neavily weighed. Outstanding features that indicate good breeding are shown by the animal's general outline, its head, the placement of its eyes, the length and placement of ears, conformation and placement of humo, looseness and mellowness of hide, dewlap, texture and quality of coat, and pigmenta-

ture and quanty of coat, and pigmenta-tion of skin, hoof and horn.

Appraisal activities for 1948 have established PAZA foundation herds in Cuba and Mexico, and have boosted the total foundation registration made by the Association since its inception to over 5,000. These animals have been over 5,000. These animals have been selected from among some twenty thousand head, and PAZA appraisers have truly built an aristocracy among the Zebu cattle of North America in the short space of two years. Over two hundred twenty five breeders are presently affiliated with the Pan American Zebu Association. Zebu Association.

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FARM DIVISION

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Digest of Rules for Recordation of Domestic Females in ABBA

THE books of registration of the American Brahman Breeders Association are open to permit the recordation of worthy domestic female animals of at least 31/32 Brahman breeding.

To make proper application to have cattle inspected or appraised for recordation an applicant should proceed as follows:

1. Submit an application on each animal giving private herd number, brand, color, approximate age and any other distinguishing characteristics. This application should also describe each animal sought to be recorded, giving breeding history sufficient to demonstrate that the animal has probability of having at least 31/32 Brahman Breeding. These applications should be submitted on special "Application for Recordation" blanks supplied by the American Brahman Breeders Association.

2. If the females sought to be recorded are the product of a number of successive crosses with purebred Brahman bulls, state the number of such crosses as accurately as is definitely known. A minimum of five crosses of registered Brahman bulls is required to produce progeny having 31/32 Brahman blood.

3. Give all information available about the bulls used in the breeding up process to produce females sought to be recorded. If registered or imported bulls were used, state these facts and give origin or breeder, registration numbers and names of said bulls.

4. All available information about the cows used in the breeding up process should also be supplied. If the applicant did not breed the cows in question, or if he did not breed their immediate ancestors then the information necessary to establish 31/32 Brahman Breeding should



"Quit squawkin', ya onery ol' coot! You wouldn't take a bath for one year to th' next if'n I didn't turn th' spray on ya!"

be secured from breeder or breeders in the forms of affidavits and submitted with the "Application for Recordation."

5. All information available, particularly that enumerated above should be submitted to the Secretary of the American Brahman Breeders Association, 2711 South Main Street, Houston 2, Texas. It is very important that this information be supplied well in advance of expected appraisals, because the directors of the American Brahman Breeders Association have to pass on each application, before an appraisal committee can be authorized to make these inspections. The regular meetings of the Board of Directors occurs at three months intervals.

6. Those animals which, from a majority of the score cards, submitted by the committee of three disinterested appraisers, shall show at least 31/32 Brahman Breeding and 90 per cent or better excellence on the score card shall be eligible for the issuance of a "Certificate of Recordation." A certificate of recordation shall then be issued to the owner of the animal or animals by the Secretary of the Association upon payment of a fee of \$10.00 per animal for members of the American Breeders Association and \$20.00 per animal for nonmembers, plus the appraisal committee expenses.

Important—Note that the fee for recordation has been reduced from \$100.00 per head to the fees stated above.

(Breeders of registered Brahman cattle who are not members of the American Brahman Breeders Association, please write for membership application to the office of the Association, 2711 South Main Street, Houston 2, Texas.)



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wherever Brahmans have been introduced into a land, they have consistently improved the quality of the cattle in that area. The answer is "heterosis", or hybrid-vigor, a quality imparted only through the crossbreeding of distant breeds of the same specie. A quality which means rapid growth, increase in pounds, staming and high resistance to insects and disease.

Write to the American Brahman Breeders Association for complete information.



AMERICAN BRAHMAN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

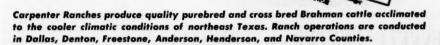
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Indu-Brazil bulls assure maximum hybrid vigor in crossbreeding. The Indu-Brazil type Zebu is noted for its scale and high dressing percentage.

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Zebu Association Progress Cited at Florida Meeting

By Roy G. MARTIN, Secretary Pan American Zebu Association

Pan American Zebu Association

DIRECTORS of the Pan American
Zebu Association in session June
16 in Tampa, Florida, were highly
elated by comments directed them by
ex-governor Doyle Carlton, of Tampa,
Florida. In a welcoming address to PAZA
officials, Mr. Carlton was outspoken in
his praises for Zebu cattle. Said Mr.
Carlton: "I think that cattlemen, without any ritual, without any formal initiation, form what is perhaps the closest
fraternity in all the world. Cattlemen
have no trade secrets except from the
tax assessor. They have no patents on
any ideas; they are always happy to
share their knowledge, thereby contributing to the prosperity in progress of the
enterprise. Florida is greatly indebted to
the producers of Brahman cattle. A number of our people have raised themselves the producers of branman cattle. A num-ber of our people have raised themselves to the level of security, and some even to prosperity, largely by Brahman cat-tle. Leaders of the cattle industry in Florida realize the value of pure Zebu blood, for which there is no substitute."

No remarks Mr. Carlton could have No remarks Mr. Carlton could have made would have created any greater interest among this group of Zebu enthusiasts than the reference to the value of pure Zebu blood. Since the inception of Pan American Zebu Association, the primary aim of its leadership has been to create methods by which the purity of United States Zebu cattle could be maintained. The very basis of the recent certhering in Florida was to forward this gathering in Florida was to forward this objective. Of chief concern to the Zebu Association officials assembled in Tampa was the status of the Swan Island Legislation now pending before Congress; the election of new members; a recapitulation of the purpose of the organization; the coordination of an improvement program with the San Antonio Livestock Exposition; and the analysis of appraisal methods, presently utilized by the organiza-

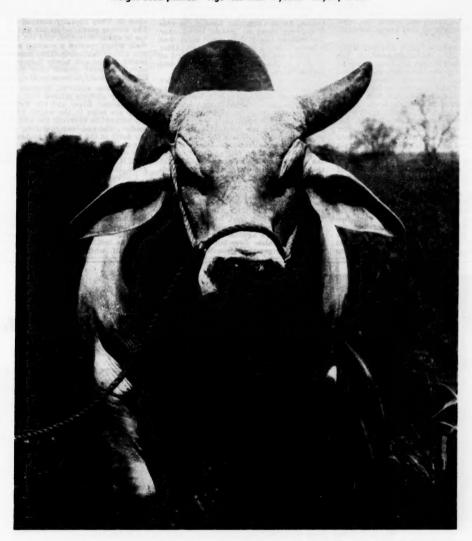
PAZA directors conducted lengthy discussions concerning possible methods by which the Swan Island Repeal Legislation now before Congress can be defeat-ed. It was pointed out in the meeting by Director Henderson Coquat of San An-tonio, Texas, "that there is a grave necestonio, Texas, "that there is a grave necessity for an International Quarantine Station such as was intended by the Swan Island Act. It was further pointed out that in 1946 when cooperative efforts of a great number of the livestock breed associations in the country brought about the establishment of Swan Island the basic philosophy of its creation was pre-vention. The need for the disease preven-Quarantine Station was well exemplified by the outbreak of the Hoof and Mouth disease in Mexico. Had all animals entering the North American continent been quarantined in an International Quarantine Station such as Swan Island, administered by our government, there is a possibility that the U. S. government could have saved the many millions of dollars that are destined to be expended for the purpose of eradicating the disease now prevalent in Mexico. From a prenow prevalent in Mexico. From a pre-vention standpoint the need for Swan Island is now greater than ever. Its es-tablishments and operations can still render a service to the cattle industry of North America. The efficient opera-(Continued on Page 79)

HERE HE IS!

"FIGURE 4 RANCH No. 24"

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Weight 2032 pounds. Age less than 4 years. Royally bred.



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Airborne Invader—The Grasshopper

By WAYNE GARD

A GAIN legions of ravenous grasshoppers and locusts are landing on green fields and pastures. With experts forecasting one of the worst infestations in history, poison is being spread in large quantities. In many counties pilots in low-flying planes are dusting the crops. Up and down the Great Plains farmers and ranchmen watch the skies for the black clouds that bring devastating plagues.

This airborne invasion has put many plainsmen in a fighting mood. It has renewed a battle that has been going on intermittently here for more than a century. Today, fortunately, farmers have new poisons and new means for spreading them. One airplane can dust poison over 250 acres in a single hour.

Not always was this true. Earlier invasions by the 'hopper hordes left the stricken growers almost helpless. Pioneer settlers never knew when the sky would be darkened by clouds of Rocky Mountain locusts. Often the invaders would strip the fields of every green leaf. Nothing that was done succeeded in driving off the pests or lessening their destructive swath.

Locust or grasshopper—the name means little to the man whose crops are caten. The two predators are closely related and look so much alike that few can tell them apart. For generations, reports of plagues have been confusing the two. The most obvious difference is that the true grasshopper has long, waving

antennae or feelers, while the locust has short ones.

Texas and other Plains states have had blitz attacks by locusts and 'hoppers since the earliest days of settlement. Navarro County, Texas, had such a visitation back in 1853. Every green sprig was destroyed by the hungry horde, wrote a local historian, Annie Carpenter Love. "The reddish-green cloud of insects rolled over the country like a flood until there was a heavy coating upon the ground. After the third day, Navarro County looked as though a fire had swept over it and singed every living plant."

A similar cloud swept down the valley of the Colorado River in Texas five years later. Noah Smithwick, who lived there at the time, said that the insects devoured every green thing in sight except the ragweed, which apparently was too bitter. They used the denuded bushes and weeds as roosts. "When the cold nights came, they were frozen on their perches. In this state they fell easy victims to the hogs, which devoured millions of them. But there were still enough left to seed the ground for the next season's

Blights of this kind were tragic for many settlers on the frontier. Some, robbed of most of their winter supply of food and livestock feed, had to sell their surplus animals and move out. They could fight back against drouth and flood and even prairie fire, but they had no defense against the devouring locusts. No section of the Plains was safe from the swift-moving plagues. Serious as was the destruction in Texas, it often was even worse farther north. In Dakota Territory in 1864 hoppers stripped even the leaves from the trees and the grass from the prairies near Yankton. They ate holes in family washings hanging on lines and damaged many of the tents in which recently arrived settlers were living until they could build homes.

One farmer near Yankton, G. C. Moody, reported that the grasshoppers invaded his field "like a living river pouring upon it. They literally covered the corn. The stream stretched as far as one could see in either direction, and the flutter of their wings created a roaring noise that was almost deafening. They devoured the tender leaves and newly formed ears of corn and never ceased their feast until the stalks were as bare as tent poles."

That same summer, 'hoppers attacked the camp of Gen. Alfred Sully, between the Missouri River and the Yellowstone. They ate holes in the wagon covers and the tarpaulins covering the supplies. One soldier, who had been marching all night, lay down in the prairie in midday to take a nap. Soon his fellows noticed that he was covered with grasshoppers and woke him. His throat and wrists were bleeding from bites.

Colorado and Utah had many visits from winged and hungry armies in the early and middle 'sixties. On one occasion, when some of the Mormon settlers were trying to grow their first crops, a great cloud of grasshoppers approached. As the countless insects swooped down upon the fields, the Saints thought that all was lost. But just then an enormous flock of white gulls from Great Salt



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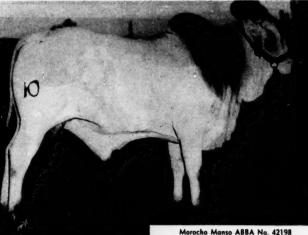
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Morocho Manso ABBA No. 4219 at 13 months old

MOROCHO MANSO, ABBA No. 42198

Bo	rn April 23, 1948	
Galan Manso	Manso 41-162	Manso 41-162
398/3-10598	Lady Manso 41st 289/1-5833	Miss Rodrigo 86th RT 688-2690
Lady Earl Manso 11th 208/3-30438	Earl Manso 719/0-2690	Manso 41-162 Miss Jeremias 2nd 862-1197
	Miss Ideal 14th RT 972-2911	Ideal 31-303 R

Miss Victor 65th RT 289-1836

ictor H12-241

Robbie 574-1121

Miss Moroto 3rd RT 792-2772

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Mondo Manso, born Sept. 2, 1947, dam Miss Monarca 35th.

Pomposo Manso, born April 19, 1948, dam Pegapoo 1-36251.

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Hermoso Manso, born May 16, 1948, dam Miss Herole Jr. 48th.

Robusto Manso, born May 18, 1948, dam Miss Rodrigo 106th.

ALSO FOR SALE:

Banks Manso, born May 27, 1947, sire Burma Manso, dam Miss Flavius 4th and Esto Rexcardo, born July 2, 1947, sire Manso Rexcardo, dam Miss Estrella 90th. Ranch 7 miles west of Conroe, one-half mile south of Highway 105 at Gibbs road.

Miss Moroto 3rd is 17 years old, has a young male calf, and is one of the highest milk producing Brahman cows in America. Her sons, Maroto Manso, Morocho Manso and present calf are reserved for use in breeding to develop thriftier, longer milk-producing, and better dairy cows for this climate but have for sale 5 of Morocho Manso's half brothers sired by League Manso 8th. They are listed above.

W. P. McComb

Drawer 1291, Conroe, Texas

Owner



Registered and cross-bred Zebu-Brahman Cattle Brahman-Shorthorn Cross Brahman-Hereford Cross

You can buy one or a carload See our calves before you buy



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BOB PARKS Res. F-0550 — Office G-6414 OFFICE: 1824 S SAN MARCOS STREET SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

JACK CONGER, T. 8449 WAYNE CHRISTIAN, T-5847

TWENTY-ONE YEARS EXPERIENCE

We are at your service in buying, as well as selling, all classes of stocker and feeder cattle. Always glad to hear from you.

Lake fell upon the ravagers and devoured them. The Mormons were sure that the gulls had been sent by a watchful Providence.

For many sections the years ahead brought little respite. In 1866 the sky over parts of Kansas and Nebraska was darkened by a column of grasshoppers said to have been 150 miles wide and 100 miles deep. At Fort Scott, Kansas, that year, the pests stopped horse races by covering the track one to three inches thick.

The worst plagues came in the 1870's. The devastation extended from central Texas through the Dakotas. In parts of North Texas in 1871, grasshoppers covered the ground several inches thick. In 1873 and 1874, they stopped trains on the Union Pacific and other western railroads. Apparently attracted by the warmth of the rails, the insects would alight on the tracks on cool evenings until they were four to six inches thick. They made the tracks so slippery that locomotive wheels spun instead of pulling. Trains could not move until after section hands shoveled off the 'hoppers and sanded the rails.

Scarcely anything was safe from the invaders. Grasshoppers beat on cabin roofs with the sound of hail. Sometimes they pushed inside and ate the window curtains. Men working outside had to tie strings about the bottoms of their pants legs to keep the voracious pests from

legs to keep the voracious pests from crawling up inside.

In the gardens the looters not only devoured everything above the surface but went into the ground to eat onions and turnips. In the fields they cut the bands to open sheaves of grain. They ate the paint off buildings and left the handles of implements so rough they hardly could be used. They contaminated creeks so badly that often cattle refused to drink from them.

In 1874 swarms of grasshoppers descended on Kansas and western Missouri and ate everything in sight. Sometimes they were piled several feet thick on the ground. Burrowing into the earth, they laid so many millions of eggs that the plague threatened to be equally bad the next year. In 1875 the Governor of Missouri, Charles Henry Hardin, proclaimed a day of prayer. He asked all citizens to seek deliverance from the grasshopper hordes. But before that day came, the hoppers took off in dense clouds that darkened the sky.

Not all sections were that lucky. In many localities embattled farmers fought the grasshoppers with clubs and brush brooms. They beat on tin pans to drive them away with noise. They put out poison. But nothing seemed to do any good. Usually the greedy insects stayed until everything green was gone, then moved on. Sometimes a heavy rain would drown many of them. Chickens and turkeys ate themselves sick.

Many parts of Texas reported invasions. "A stranger in Dallas on Wednesday last," said that city's Herald of September 26, 1876, "might have imagined that a clear sky was distributing a snow storm over the fertile fields of northern Texas. Untold millions of locusts dotted the firmament with circling flakes which, falling by thousands, gave the appearance of a snowfall. Parties walking along the streets were surprised to see swarms of locusts rise almost at their feet.

"In the suburbs there are complaints of their depredations on grass and vegetables. In the matter of shrubbery they

Why Am I Here?



"The folks at TEXAS have asked me to get your attention . . . and to tell you about their marketing service."

"When your livestock is ready, you want them to find the best available market. TEXAS has developed an organization second to none . . . an organization that assures you that your livestock will receive expert handling."

If it is a truck load or a train load, call or wire

TEXAS

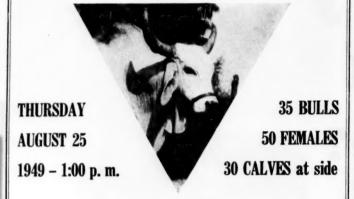
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ALICE, TEXAS

at the SOUTH TEXAS AUCTION & COMMISSION CO. on Highway 281

Famous bloodlines will be offered by the following leading breeders of the area:

Roberto M. Benavides Laredo, Texas	Leon Keown Premont
Conley Cattle Co Raymondville	H. L. McBride Brownsville
El Texano Cattle Co Hidalgo	G. A. ParrAlice
(J. W. Pate and L. E. Pate)	Rex C. Quinn Tilden
D. Guerra & Sons McAllen	C. A. Tormalen Alice
T I Hester Donna	

Catalog on Request

Max Lindman, Mgr. * Marvin Ray, Auctioneer

The FIRST SOUTH TEXAS BRAHMAN AUCTION

PALEFACE RANCHES

REGISTERED BRAHMANS

OFFICE SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS P-6261

The Cattleman's Annual Horse Issue will be off the press September 1.

Get your advertising copy in promptly.

are fastidious, devouring the verbenas but ignoring the other flowers." The Herald advised citizens to keep their wells and cisterns tightly closed and to wrap cotton around the trunks of their fruit trees and shrubs.

fruit trees and shrubs.

In Fayette County in February, 1877, grasshoppers were reported to be hatching by the millions and eating everything they could find. A month later thuy were devouring early gardens there and starting to eat the young corn and cotton plants. By the first of April many discouraged farmers had quit planting. A week later the hoppers had denuded the gardens of their second plantings.

the gardens of their second plantings.

In 1879 the skies over Denton County were darkened by clouds of grasshoppers. X. Carson of Dallas, then a nineyear-old boy on a farm nine miles west of Denton, recalls his family's fear that the insects would destroy their wheat crop. But, luckily, the cloud swept on southward toward the Gulf of Mexico. Will Williams of Denton, a still younger boy at that time, remembers that swarms darkened the sun and were so thick on the ground that "the steps over the fence to our cow lot were made slick by the mashing of the grasshoppers under our feet."

Farther north in the 1870's many stricken settlers had to accept help from churches and relief societies in outside states. Congress provided Army clothing, food, and seed. In Kansas the governor called a special session of the legislature to provide help. That state and Nebraska voted "grasshopper bonds" to buy seed for those whose crops were eaten by the pests.

For some, this help did not come in time. They put their belongings in their wagons, hitched their scrawny horses and headed back east. They had had more than their fill of the Promised Land described so attractively in the emigrant circulars. On one creaking wagon was scrawled, "Hoppers et all but the wagon sheet."

Later visitations, if less tragic, often brought serious destruction of crops. One in West Texas in the early 1890's was described by Anson Cox in a brief account that Mary L. Cox quotes in her history of Hale County:

"One of our farmers near Estacado had a beautiful field of wheat. The 'hoppers were more numerous in the grass but soon left the grass as the wheat began to grow. The farmer, having a large family of children, armed each child with a brush broom to kill the 'hoppers as they passed a furrow he had plowed around the field. Then he hitched his team to a large log and drove the horses at a trot along the furrow, crushing the 'hoppers. But all in vain. After an hour or two he gave up.

"The 'hoppers grew fast and ate every green thing in sight except bull thistles and yucca plants. They crawled right over sod houses or into them if the doors were opened. They seemed to go toward the east all the time. I thought I could save my garden. I had a large earth tank about two or three feet above the level of the land. I made a ditch around it and let the water in; but the 'hoppers marched in, filled the ditch with drowned 'hoppers, then others marched over them and feasted on my garden. There was desolation everywhere—everything green gone as bare as though there never had been any vegetation."

been any vegetation."

Modern methods have not banished the pests. The summer of 1937 brought the worst grasshopper plague since 1880.



VITA-RANGE NUGGETS

will help you improve your Calf Crop.

Graham, Texas April 29, 1949

Universal Wills This is my second year to feed Red Chain Vita-Range P. O. Box 1380 Fort Worth 1, Texas Ninegers, poth on the Lause and in the Leffenius bens. We a Louge lead, the Pie Squantede I ting in Alfa-Gentlemen:

Range Nuggets is in the big improvement in my calf crop. Version, where any was one make a placed prock drives atter Calving and I can get a calt crop on an average of 50 days Curtaing and I can sag to Ser on case teading, wree and correct event a many as Loug of Pitty and are on their test The Les Biunes after perug quobbed, I lost outh one

calf last season.



See Your

RED CHAIN DEALER

UNIVERSAL MILLS

Gaylord J. Stone, President

Fort Worth, Texas

Colorado had 125,000 acres of land eaten bare. Other states had discouraging reports. Some farmers and ranchmen fought the invaders with shallow tanks of kerosene. Others dusted their fields from planes. Most of them depended on the spread of poison bait, usually a mixture of sawdust, bran, and sodium arsenite. Despite these weapons, losses were estimated at more than a hundred million dollars. Drifts of grasshoppers against some farm and ranch buildings were more than a yard deep.

Last year's heavy infestation led to early combat measures this season. Bransawdust bait poison was distributed in large quantities ir West Texas and other sections where last year's eggs were believed to have been laid. Many growers began spraying their crops from planes in the spring as the period of hatching opened. They used powerful new poisons such as toxaphene and chlordane. July should tell the story of how much protection these defense steps can give.

East Texas Quarter Horse Show-Sale August 19-20

A CCORDING to Paul Whaley, secretary of the East Texas Quarter Horse Breeders' Association, the annual East Texas Quarter Horse Show and Sale will be held at Gladewater on August 19-20. This promises to be a very large and colorful event if last year's event is any criterion. The events which attracted more attention were the roping and cutting horse contests and the races that were run with full cowboy regalia on each horse. The Quarter Horse sale is scheduled for August 20.

G. L. Childress Resigns

L. CHILDRESS, general manager of the Houston Packing Company for the past eighteen years, has resigned but will continue as a member of the board of directors and as vice president of the company.

John F. Anderson, president of the company, has announced that W. G.

Moody has been named as acting general manager.

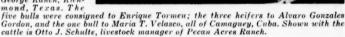
manager.

Mr. Childress, who has been active in the meat packing business for 35 years, plans to take a vacation and enter an unannounced private business upon his return to Houston.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

Brahman Cattle Flown by Clipper to Cuba

Nine Brahman cattle, weighing 10,000 pounds and valued at \$19,000, were recently flown from Houston, Texas, to Camaguey, Cuba, via Miami, Fla., by Pan American World Airways as part of a campaign in Cuba to improve the breed of cattle raised on the island. Included in the shipment were five prize bulls from the Pecan Acres Ranch, Simonton, Texas; three heifers from C. M. Frost Ranch, Brookshire. Texas; and one bull from the A.P. George Ranch, Rich-mond, Texas, The





Registered Brahman Cattle FOR SALE

Six 3-year-old heifers now calving

Eight Cows—some good ages, some old, all will calve

Seven calves-four heifers and three bulls

One heifer yearling

One bull-20 months

One bull—5-year-old herd sire, Tippu and Quinca breeding—his gets are here to show for themselves.

These cattle are all dehorned except young calves, gentle and in good condition, never been pampered, will stay fat in pasture. Only feed they ever had was cake in winter for three months.

These cattle have filled my need which was to raise a set of bulls for my commercial herd that would be hard to buy.

They are from Neuhaus herd, one of the best bred and largest registered Brahman herds in North America, nothing but 100% imported blood bulls has been used for over quarter of century.

THEY ARE PRICED RIGHT

RALPH BRIGGS ATHENS

P. O. Box 168

Phone 2702

Ranch located 10 miles east of Athens on Highway U. S. 175.

EL NEGRO Ranch

18 Miles North

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEXAS

Starr County

"BRAHMANS"

Geo. H. Coates owner 638 Milam Bldg. San Antonio, Texas Roman Garza foreman R. R. No. 1, Box 39 Rio Grande City, Texas

THEY QUALIFY ...

The two-year-old futurities for Quarter Horses in the Southwest for 1949 are rapidly becoming history. Big Spring has already been run, and as you read this, Silver City and Ruidoso will join the Texas event in the record books, though the finals have not been run as this advertisement is being prepared.

The three drew 158 entries, and more than one hundred individual animals. These easily represent the top Quarter Horse colts of our nation, both in quality of performance and breeding.

We entered two colts, Steeldust's Red Cloud and Miss Roxy, in all three.

Miss Roxy was slightly injured and could not run at Big Spring, while Steeldust's Red Cloud ran third to Battle Creek, the ultimate winner. In running time, he was fifth in the first eight.

At Ruidoso, Miss Roxy ran first in her trial section and qualified. Steeldust's Red Cloud ran second to Hank H., Ir.

At Silver City, Miss Roxy was second by half α neck to Redskin, and qualified for the final. Steeldust's Red Cloud ran third in his section, and qualified for the final.

Out of the class of the Quarter Horse world, we are proud to report to you that from more than one hundred good ones we have stayed consistently—in time and performance—in the first sixteen.

We cannot tell you (as we write this) how we will do in the finals of Silver City and Ruidoso, but whatever the final result, we believe we can say to anyone right now that our Hancock-McCue family strain are true Quarter Horses that can race with the best. We think staying in the first sixteen in three major events entitles us to say it.

We have some nice yearling past colts in the home corral, all qualified by breeding (like their older brother and sister) to try for the 1950 futurities.

If you want a futurity prospect, come by and talk Quarter Horses with us.

BATEMAN RANCH

(Bateman Trust Estate)

13 Miles East of Guthrie, Texas, and 23 Miles West of Benjamin, Texas, on U. S. Highway 82.
Our postoffice is KNOX CITY, Texas, and our phone and telegraph is BENJAMIN, Texas.

The Last Frontier

Present Status of State Owned Lands in Texas

By BASCOM GILES, Commissioner of the Texas General Land Office

HE last frontier—the unsold state school land available for grazing leases—has dwindled mightily since the first cattleman pushed across the caprock, but it is still there.

There are still a million acres scattered hither and yon-mostly yon. Of it 641,041.71 acres are under lease in almost the same way regulation was imposed upon the "free grass barons" in the '90's, except without the shouting and the fireworks.

The leasing of state-owned grazing land is pretty calm business these days. Very little color is left, but it's much easier on the tempers of all concerned.

There is never anything to compare with Charles T. Goodnight's stormy ses-sion before the Commissioner in 1884. Then he loaded \$100,000 in cash into a wheelbarrow, which he hired a husky negro to wheel up to the Land Office.

That was only a year after the General Land Office had launched efforts to collect grazing monies for the state domain used by cattlemen. That was the first step in the passing of the free range. It wasn't an easy step. The state law in Austin might say the range belonged to the man who posted the highest bid, but there was another law which said it

In 1884 General Henry E. McCullough reported that 18 million acres of Texas lands were being used by cattlemen with-out payment of proper fees, W. T. Gass,

an inspector for the state land board, found that five million acres of land were illegally enclosed by barbed wire fences in the Panhandle section alone.

The law called for competitive bidding for grass leases at a minimum price of 4c an acre, but there was practically no competitive bidding. The bigger outfits had divided the range among themselves and any individual who believed that he had a legal right to bid more than the minimum price on range already occupied by an outfit suddenly found the climate unhealthy for him.

In 1884 the state land commissioner increased the minimum price per acre to 8c. That brought Goodnight storming be-fore the board with his \$100,000 in cash and his defiance to Attorney General Templeton, when the attorney general suggested a compromise.

Goodnight answered, "Not a Goddamned bit. I would see you in hell first

damned bit. I would see you in hell first further than a wedge can fall in twenty years." Goodnight offered 4c per acre, the previous minimum, and then informed the attorney general that he would stand on his rights as a Texan. "You cannot legislate me," he declared. "I was on the frontier carrying a gun, when I should have been in school. I served the state as a ranger for four years. I put in my life a ranger for four years. I put in my life to make this a free country and haven't been paid a cent for it. Now if this board can legislate for me, I will leave your damn state." "Where will you go?" asked the attorney general. "Russia," Goodnight spat back. "It's the next meanest place I know."

In the course of time cattlemen and land commissioners have come to under-stand each other's problems, and I repeat, transactions are much more orderly these days.

The minimum grazing rate has been set at 5c per acre. I know very well, and so do the other members of the school so do the other members of the school and board, that some of the million acres should be producing a higher revenue. Yet, at the same time, I do not want to propose a minimum price that would mean the difference between profit and loss for cattlemen. While it is my duty to execute leases at the highest possible and practical figure—a duty I intend to perform to the best of my ability—I know also that men like Charlie Goodnight have a story to tell. Goodnight have a story to tell.

It was the cattleman moving across the caprock who paved the way for an oncoming civilization and who made posoncoming civilization and who made possible the development of the present state school domain. This barrier stopped every other form of human life except the Comanches and the Ciboleros threading dim trails through trapless wastes. There was no open door to Western Texas until the cattleman kicked it open.

For that we owe him more than a perpetuation in poorly screened motion pictures and overwritten pulp magazines. We owe him a fair deal on the open land we have left.

The following tabulation lists the loca-tion of 1,025,875.70 acres of Texas state school land that remain unsold:

Anderson, 125.00; Andrews, 700.80; Angelina, 633.10; Aransas, 115.10; Armstrong, 160.00; Bandera, 16.50; Bastrop, 80.00; Baylor, 140.00; Bee, 340.97; Bell, 1,438.00; Bowie, 440.00; Brazoria.

FOR SALE Charbra Bulls **Fine Quality**



B. F. LANGFORD, Jr.

P. O. Box 7

BANDERA, TEXAS

McFADDIN QUARTERBREDS 2-Yr-Old Bulls

LOOK LIKE HEREFORDS * * * * * * FATTEN LIKE BRAHMANS

We are offering two-year-old bulls with three-quarter Hereford and onequarter Brahman blood.

These bulls are in excellent condition and ready for service.

Write or Wire

J. A. McFADDIN ESTATE

Box 247, Victoria, Texas.



"Yessiree, VIT-A-WAY Is My EXTRA PROFIT MAKER"

It's a good sign that a rancher, dairyman, hog or sheep raiser is really making those EXTRA PROFITS when he is a user of VIT-A-WAY MINERAL FORTIFIER.

Keep VIT-A-WAY MINERAL FORTIFIER before your livestock at all times, putting in the feeds when possible, and see what a difference it makes for not only a generally thriftier condition but also in showing you. EXTRA PROFITS.

COST IS LESS THAN ONE CENT PER DAY PER HEAD

● Actually, it takes so little VIT-A-WAY to do the job . . . the cost per animal is next to nothing. Most animals require only two tablesponsful per head per feeding . . . or about 2% of ration. Since pure VIT-A-WAY does not contain sail . . . you mix your own locally purchased sail with such quantities of VIT-A-WAY as are required to meet the requirements of your stock . . . and you have a "more than just a mineral" tailor-made to do a better job in your locality at a much lower cost.

THERE IS ONLY ONE VIT-A-WAY MINERAL FORTIFIER

• No mineral gives you all of the advantages of VIT-A-WAY. All of the minerals and Vitamin elements are protected by α series of pre-mixes, under an exclusive patented manufacturing process . . . which "seals" in their richness and potency . . . keeping them fresh and tasty until disseminated in the animal's storagch.

GRANULAR FORM MAKES VIT-A-WAY WEATHER PROOF

- This same exclusive "sealing" process is responsible for the fact that when you use VIT-A-WAY on the range or in the feedlot, there is less blowing away in windy weather . . . less melting down in rainy weather.
- Give your Range Cattle, Dairy Cows, Hogs, Sheep and Horses the PLUS advantages of VIT-A-WAY MINERAL FORTIFIER for more meat and milk pounds... faster gains... greater staming... better profits. It doesn't cost... it pays... the year around.

In your Feeds-on the Range-the year around

Buy VIT-A-WAY from your local dealer - He knows your feeding problems.

FEED PRODUCTS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

LEO POTISHMAN, President



MORE AND MORE LIVESTOCK OWNERS ARE CHANGING TO



"There's A Reason!"

2.203.62; Brewster, 142,181.24; Briscoe, 232.00; Brown, 160.00.

Brown, 160.00.
Caldwell, 940.00; Calhoun, 149.00; Callahan.
445.11; Cameron, 216.00; Cass, 323.83; Castro,
94.00; Cherokee, 40.55; Childress, 266.00; Cochran, 320.00; Coleman, 31.60; Collingsworth, 552.94;
Colorado, 422.09; Comannehe, 45.70; Concho, 539.40;
Cocke, 113.40; Coryell, 916.20; Cottle, 1,070.80;
Crane, 1,401.30; Crockett, 402.00; Culberson, 62.
571.00; Dallam, 9,610.71; Dawson, 205.00; Deaf
Smith, 128.00; Dickens, 357.20; Dimnit, 160.00;
Donley, 700.30; Duval, 3,457.25.

Eastland, 2,704.80; Edwards, 256.30; El Paso, 199,663.15; Fannin, 72.70; Freestone, 86.70; Frio, 78.80; Gnines, 541.50; Galveston, 397.80; Garza, 306.00; Gonzales, 40.00; Gray, 160.00; Gress, 121.66; Hale, 64.80; Hall, 739.60; Hamilton, 100.50; Hansford, 160.00; Hardeman, 1,128.00; Hardin, 338.25; Harrison, 66.44; Haskell, 310.70; Hemphill, 3,904.57; Henderson, 232.20; Hockley, 50.70; Howard, 394.40; Hudsepth, 322.007.17; Hutchin-

son, 1,336.72.

Jack, 11.70; Jackson, 19.66; Jeff Davis, 4,905.00;
Jefferson, 880.00; Jim Wells, 156.89; Jones, 324.00;
Kaufman, 100.66; Kendall, 150.00; Knox, 983.40;
Kent, 185.66; Kimble, 75.76; Kinney, 127.00;
Lamb, 145.70; Leon, 2,954.42; Liberty, 619.00;
Limestone, 409.56; Live Oak, 205.30; Lipscomb, 13.50; Loving, 19.687.80; Lynn, 49.50; Martion, 1,468.40; Martin, 98.00; Matagorda, 138.00; Maverick, 75.00; McCulloch, 46.09; McMulloch, 409.11; Medilna, 76.40; Midland, 172.35; Milam, 426.70; Mills, 228.80; Montague, 21.40; Montgomery, 259.44; Motley, 113.60.

259.44; Motley, 113.69. Newton. 112.50; Oldham, 339.80; Orange, 224.37; Palo Pinto, 207.53; Palonia, 324.69; Parker, 49.20; Pecos, 9.387.94; Polk. 2,935.87; Potter, 1,177.00; Presidio, 161,739.87; Reagan, 339.60; Real, 1,448.40; Red River, 821.34; Reeves, 80,750.00; Roberts, 1,951.00; Rusk, 4.50; San Jacinto, 162.00; San Patricio, 691.18; Scurry, 791.00; Shackelford, 102.50; Shelby, 99.50; Starr, 4,811.78; Stephens, 208.10; Stonewall, 3,119.60; Sutton, 164.00; Swisher, 482.26.

Taylor, 140,00; Terrell, 10,948,39; Terry, 290,68; Throckmorton, 140,30; Titus, 90,49; Travis, 400,00; Tyler, 1,067,37; Upshur, 35,38; Uvalde, 1,068,90; Val Verde, 1,152,65; Van Zandt, 204,89; Victoria, 35,80; Ward, 9,183,68; Webb, 3,610,30; Wharton, 498,00; Wheeler, 641,30; Wichia, 124,74; Wilbarger, 922,00; Wilson, 111,90; Winkler, 1,280,00; Wood, 13,41; Yonkum, 1,185,48; Young, 135,55; Zapata, 974,23.

The 641.041 acres of Texas school land

under grazing leases are located in the following counties:

following counties:

Andrews, 160.00; Aransas, 115.10; Bell, 1,248.00; Brewater, 97,562.12; Brown, 160.00; Callahan, 48.00; Cameron, 216.60; Cochran, 320.00; Coclings worth, 552.95; Cooke, 97.0; Coryell, 490.80; Cotles, 220.00; Crockett, 353.00; Cubbernon, 30,535.25; Deliam, 91,287.99; B. Paso, 3.380.15.

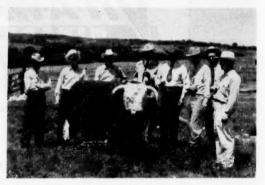
Frestone, 49.50; Greeg, 157.00; Hall, 579.60; Hanford, 160.00; Haskell, 278.50; Howard, 101.0; Hudspeth, 302.661.59; Jeff Davis, 2,411.00; Jim Wells, 143.89; Knox, 495.50; Larmh 145.70; Leon, 320.00; Loving, 7,332.75; Martin, 80.00; Mills, 228.80; Motley, 85.90; Pecos, 5,685.89; Presidio, 116.717.87.
Reagan, 214.00; Real, 240.00; Red River, 49.25;

116,717.87.
Reagan, 214.00; Real, 240.00; Red River, 49.25;
Reeves, 32,979.37; Rusk, 4.50; San Patricio, 294.20;
Scurry, 160.00; Starr, 3,357.30; Stonewall, 3,023.00;
Taylor, 140.00; Terrell, 7,571.00; Throckmorton, 102.00; Travis, 400.00; Trinity, 480.00.
Upahur, 35.30; Uvalde, 320.00; Val Verde, 344.00; Ward, 3,527.00; Webb, 952.90; Wheeler, 320.00; Wilbarger, 240.00; Winkler, 640.00; Yoakum, 782.00.

Quarter Horse Show at Killeen August 27

THE American Quarter Horse Association in connection with the Killeen Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a Quarter Horse Field Day and Show at Killeen on August 27. Through the day there will be speeches, demonstrations and lectures by experts in the different fields pertaining to Quarter Horses. A beef barbecue at noon will be provided by the Killeen Chamber of Commerce, and a Quarter Horse halter show will be held in the arena at night. For details contract Darrell Sprott, Killeen, Texas

Some of the Texans attending the Hereford Heaven Hereford tour are pictured herewith admiring Brook Triumph 2d, the bull . E. Harvey, Ada, Okla., purchased at the Brook Hereford dispersion. Left to right, Alfred Meeks, Dalhart; Walter Maassen, Jermyn; Maassen, Jermyn; Slay Mayo; Pryor Lucas, Berclair; W. E. Harvey; W. J. Largent, Merkel; Jack Smith, Sonora; Henry Elder, Fort



2nd Annual Brahman Sale



A Few of The Many Fine Heifers And Bulls

July 18th 1:30 P.M. In the sale barns

Pawhuska, Okla.

Selling:

16 ABBA Reg. Cows and Heifers
4 ABBA Reg. Bulls
8 Cows and Calves Carrying 100%
Brahman Blood
20 Cows 3 years old carrying % Brahman Blood, all with Calves by side

All Young Stock Halter Broken

Owner: T. J. STOCKTON and SON Pawhuska, Oklahoma

Sale Manager Art Beall, Bartlesville, Okla.

Auctioneer Andy Focht. Stillwater, Okla.

SHETLAND PONYSALE

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1949

We invite you to be with us on July 22, when we will we invite you to be with as on July 22, when the sell the greatest lot of all registered Shetland Ponies ever offered at Public Auction. The best we have owned in 30 years of breeding Shetlands will be in this sale-18 stallions, 40 inches and under; all dapples and

Sixty mares and fillies. Many of the mares with colts at side. The mares equally as good as the stallions. Included will be top brood mares that have been in our breeding herd and would not be offered at any price oreeding nerd and would not be offered at any price but for the fact we want to make this America's Greatest Pony Sale, All the ponies we have shown the past year will be in this sale. Then on the following day, July 23, we will hold a consignment sale.

Sale will be held on the farm 61/2 miles southwest of Perry, Oklahoma, on highway 77.

Lunch will be served on the grounds.

PERRY CARLILE Owner

Perry, Oklahoma





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Pest-plagued livestock can cost you money. As you know, cattle can lose as much as 50 pounds of dressed weight apiece in a single season...and dairy and sheep production can drop substantially...

If pests are a problem to you, you'll want the latest facts on ISOTOX and GAMTOX.

These two ORTHO insecticides are giving exceptional protection against such barn and building pests as flies (including DDT-resistant strains). They also kill mange mites, sheep ticks and cattle lice, roaches, earwigs and ants. ISOTOX is a triple-action killer—it kills pests by direct contact, by stomach poisoning, by vapor action.

Both ISOTOX and GAMTOX are available in wettable powder, concentrated liquid spray and dust forms. These are packed in economical sizes convenient for easy application. Get in touch with your ORTHO Fieldman. He will be glad to give you all the facts on ISOTOX and GAMTOX, including proper dosages and methods of application.

ARE YOU USING THIS MONEY-SAVING SERVICE?

...whether YOU grow fruit, grain, nuts or field crops, or raise livestock...the ORTHO Fieldman is at your service.

ORTHO Fieldman is at your service.

ORTHO Fieldman are experts, they keep abreast of new products and new methods. They consult with you, make definite recommendations, help plan pest control programs.

ORTHO offers a complete line of effective pest control products — pesticides, fungicides and weed controls. Throughout the country ORTHO products such as ISOTOX (which contains pure gamma isomer of Hexachlorocyclohexane — practically odorless and has wide usage) and VAPOTONE (TEPP) are giving farmers successful, economical pest control.

WEED-B-GON 64 (amine 2,4-D), ESTERCIDE 330 (ester 2,4-D) and ESTERCIDE-T 245 (ester 2,4,5-T) are effective weed controls gaining wide favor in grain, range and other areas.

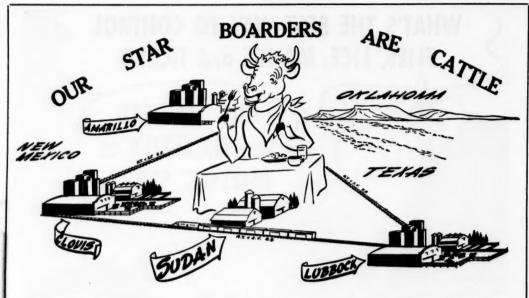
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A Permanent Hornicure

By SAM MIMS

HAT'S the name Alice Heflin gave to the electric calf dehorner opera-tion after she'd seen a half-dozen calves denied their future facial adornment. All the men who were standing ment. All the men who were standing around watching the performance kept talking about "dehorning calves," but Alice hadn't seen any horns on those baby calves and her realistic mind couldn't grasp the idea of eliminating something that wasn't there.

"That electric device is simply destroying the horn cells, thereby preventing horn development," her husband tried to explain

to explain.

Alice shrugged her shoulders. "In such case that thing isn't a 'dehorner' at all," she contended, having no intention of admitting that she wasn't an expert on cowology. "That man with the little electric gadget is merely giving those calves a nermant harmicure." a permanent hornicure.

a permanent hornicure."

If the bosses at the Electric Research Corporation of Atlanta had been present at this demonstration they would certainly consider giving the contivance a different name. Although it was designed and developed at Clemson Agricultural College by J. P. LaMaster, head of the Dairy Department, supplying sufficient reason for the name "Clemson Electric Calf Dehorner," the manufacturers wouldn't go far wrong by considering Alice's appropriate and descriptive words. Beauty parlor language may tive words. Beauty parlor language may not be appropriate in dairy and beef cattle barns, but certainly those calves were "hornicured" and it's permanent.

For several years LaMaster had tried

For several years LaMaster had tried to devise a better method of depriving calves of their horns, so last summer he came up with a simple electrically heated device that does the job perfectly. Between the dates of August 25, 1948, and March 9, 1949, seventy-one calves were dehorned at Clemson College, resulting in perfect horn elimination, with no illeffects and no injust to any of the application. effects and no injury to any of the ani-

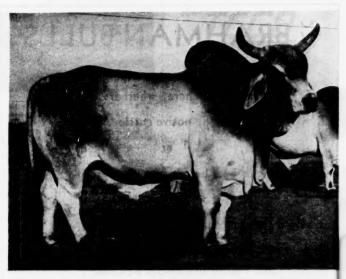
mals.

At a recent demonstration the time required to complete each operation ranged between thirty and fifty seconds, proving it much quicker than the caustic method. There is no abrasion of the skin, consequently no blood to attract flies and



Hornicuring a young calf.

The Cattleman



Great Sires Build Great Herds

Whether you're raising purebreds or crosses, your herd will never be better than your bull. That's why we've built Flato Brahmans on the Manso line-the line of champions. All our herd sires are first or second generation descendants of the great Manso.

Herd bulls like Bano 570th, above, Izard Manso, Alvey Manso and Resoto Manso have passed on their characteristic straight toplines, heavy bones and fleshing and good productivity to build a

beef-type herd of registered Brahmans that we're justly proud of. Come and see Flato Brahmans at our stock farm near Banquete, Texas, between Robstown and Alice just off Highway 44. You're always welcome.

Some six-to nine-yearold dry cows for sale now. All registered. All with Manso breeding.

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are top money makers everywhere, whether:

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2. Crossing on beef breeds for hybrid profit

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3. Herd sires on registered females

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BAY CITY, TEXAS

The Cattleman's Annual Horse Issue will be off the press September 1.

Get your advertising copy in promptly.



Hornicure Equipment

other insects which often attack wounds, however slight they may be. Furthermore, the cost of dehorning a calf with the electric device is only a few cents, manpower included.

At the farmers' demonstration Alice soon got a whiff of scorched hair. She frowned belligerently at her husband and asked, "Isn't that man hurting those calves?"

"Yes," Joe Heflin admitted reluctantly, "there is some temporary pain, but otherwise think of the permanent injury that calf might get when she's grown. She might hook some other cow's udder and ruin her, or she might get hooked herself by a cow that wasn't dehorned." Then he grinned at his wife; he'd thought of a good illustration. "Alice, a month ago you had a half-dozen of your molars pulled because the doctor said they were endangering your future health. Hurt to have 'em pulled, didn't it?"

endangering your future neath. Hurt to have 'em pulled, didn't it?"

"Yeah," Alice snapped, "but I wasn't gonna bite anybody." Then she shook her head mournfully, muttering to herself, "Shoah wish I had my teeth back."

Even with all the fun we had at the farmers' demonstration, we came away seriously convinced that the electric denorner, which assures a permanent horricure, will be welcomed by dairymen and beef cattle growers all over the United States.

Look Out, Boys

N June 7, Mrs. Elsa Smith was awarded a certificate designating her as a full-fledged livestock inspector in Wyoming. She is a grandmother. She grew up on a ranch, as did her husband, who became an inspector for the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. She was his assistant.

Only one other woman has passed the inspector's examination, Mrs. Myrna Agee, but she has never worked as an inspector in the field.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

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Eleventh Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman will be published September 1. Advertisers are urged to send in advertising copy early.

There is no death. The stars go down To rise on some other shore.

And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown They shine prevermore.

2. L. McCreery

James W. Ragsdale

James W. Ragsdale, prominent attorney of Victoria, Texas, died June 1 following a brief illness at the age of 78. Ragsdale was the son of William Robert Ragsdale, an officer in the Confederate Army and for many years a leading stockman in Lavaca County. In addition stockman in Lavaca County. In addition to his wife he is survived by three daugh-ters, Mrs. Lester Batot of Falfurrias, Mrs. C. K. McCan of Victoria and Mrs. Sydney Dean of Lufkin; two sisters, Mrs. J. L. Kerr of San Antonio and Mrs. W. H. Booth of Gonzales; and three grandchildren.

Harry Susman

Harry Susman Harry Susman Harry Susman, Houston attorney and cattleman of Harris County, died May 31 at the age of 50. He had been ill about a week. Survivors include his widow; two sons, Stephen D. and Thomas M. Susman, of Houston; and a brother, Jack Susman of New Haven, Conn.

Fred E. Warren

Fred E. Warren, prominent Wyoming livestock man and son of the late Sen-ator Francis E. Warren, died May 26 fol-lowing a cerebral hemorrhage suffered lowing a cerebral hemorrhage suffered while inspecting one of his ranch properties. He was 65 years old. Survivors include his wife; a daughter, Mrs. John Welborn, Denver; a son, Francis E. Warren, II, Cheyenne; four grandchildren and a nephew, Warren F. Pershing, son of the left Careal Berkhire. of the late General Pershing.

C. H. Clark

C. H. Clark, rancher and oil man identified prominently with the development of West Texas, died May 20 at the age of of West Texas, died May 20 at the age of 80. Clark was the owner of a 25-section ranch in Roberts County and was the founder of the Shamrock Oil Company and the Red River Oil Company, which later became a part of the Magnolia Oil Company. Of late he had been an inde-pendent oil operator.

Dan Schuessler

Dan Schuessler, ranchman of Llano County, died at his ranch home May 30 at the age of 65. He was the son of Herman and Minna Schuessler, pioneer Llano County residents. He had lived in Castell all of his life and had engaged in ranching there for many years. Survivors include his wife and a daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Bailey, College Station, Texas.

Mrs. L. P. Bennett

Mrs. L. P. Bennett, wife of an oil man, rancher and philanthropist, died in Lubbock June 5 following a brief ill-ness. The Bennetts owned a 19-section Yoakum County ranch on which the Bennett oil pool was discovered in 1935. The ranch now has 170 producing wells. The Bennetts settled on the ranch in 1916, but in later years lived in Abilene and Lubbock. Besides her husband Mrs. Bennett is survived by a brother, Dr. Arthur A. Smith of Munday; her stepmother, Mrs. J. R. Smith, also of Munday; and



CATTLE SQUEEZE



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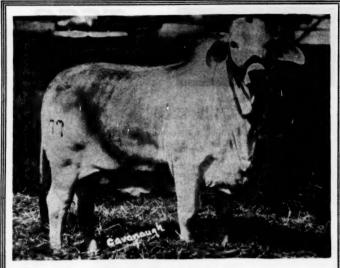
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Princess 3rd, 1st place winner

Houston Fat Stock Show, 1949 L. S. U. Livestock Show, Baton Rouge, La., 1949

Bulls from our herd have placed first in their class at Dallas State Fair, Houston Fat Stock Show and the Louisiana State University Livestock Show, Baton Rouge.

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On the basis of five readers per issue, your ad in The Cattleman is read by upwards of 200,000 people interested in cattle and ranching.

eight children, Mrs. T. N. Wallace of Lubbock, J. Frank Bennett of Plains, Hugh and Ralph Bennett of Colorado Springs, Colo., Mrs. Hurley Chennault of Seagraves, Mrs. W. H. Kirby of Hale Center, Mrs. Virgil Hamby of Albu-querque, and Gene H. Bennett of Plains; also 13 grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Lucy A. Briscoe

Mrs. Lucy A. Briscoe, mother of Dolph Briscoe, Uvalde, honorary vice presi-dent of the Texas and Southwestern Catdent of the Texas and Southwestern Cat-tle Raisers Association, died at her home in Fulshear, Texas, at the age of 84 Mrs. Briscoe had been a life-long resident of Fulshear. Other survivors include another son, Will P. Briscoe, Harlingen; two daughters, Mrs. Minnie B. Gibson, Ful-shear, and Mrs. Lucy B. Collins, Van-couver Wesh: these grandshilders are couver, Wash.; three grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Charles G. Hadley

Charles G. Hadley, vice president of the National Livestock Commission Company, died in Fort Worth June 7 at the age of 78. He had been associated with the commission company for 30 years. Survivors include a niece, Mrs. Margaret Richardson, and a nephew, J. Hall Hadley, both of Fort Worth.

Edgar Poole

Edgar Poole, Beaumont, Jefferson County, Texas, was accidentally killed while operating a tractor on his ranch, May 18. Mr. Poole operated a ranch and Rice farm in Jefferson county.

Abe Sokolski

Abe Sokolski, 70, rancher and mer-chant of Orange, Texas, died after a brief illness on June 5. Mr. Sokolski was for-merly Mayor of Orange, and was active in all progressive movements in that area.

Mrs. R. J. Reynolds

Mrs. R. J. Reynolds
Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, member of a pioneer Haskell, Texas, family, died in Denver, Colo., June 12 while she and her husband were visiting a son, R. V. Reynolds. Mrs. Reynolds was the daughter of the late W. T. Hudson, early day West Texas cattleman. Surviving, in addition to the husband and son, are a sister, Mrs. Fannie Cunningham, Houston; and two brothers, J. V. Hudson, Haskell, and M. D. Hudson, Fort Worth.

Cicero Green, New Mexico rancher, died in Santa Fe May 3 at the age of 61. Green was born at Toyah Creek, Texas, and in company with his parents came to Seven Rivers, N. M., as a small boy. In later years Green moved to Jornado Flats, near San Antonio, N. M., and established a ranch which was later to become part of the Alamogordo bombing renge and was taken over by the ing range and was taken over by the government in 1942. He is survived by his widow; a daughter, Mrs. Willis Dan-ley, of Grapevine Canyon Ranch; and two sisters, Mrs. Jessie Falkner of El Paso and Mrs. Sallie Thomason of Carlshad.

Archie Dave Middleton

Archie Dave Middleton, widely known rancher of Wallisville, Texas, died June 13 at the age of 73. He had been a resident of Chambers County all of his life. He is survived by his wife and a son, Mayes Middleton of Liberty, Texas.

Lew Wentz

Lew Wentz, Oklahoma philanthropist, politician, oil man and rancher, died in Ponca City, Okla., June 9 at the age of 78. Wentz was national GOP committeeman from Oklahoma since 1940 and had amassed a huge fortune, mostly from oil. His wealth was reported at \$25,000,-300. On his ranch estate near Ponca City Wentz raised some cattle but made a special hobby of raising Shetland ponies. Wentz had been ill since December.

George A. Ray, Sr.

George A. Ray, South Texas banker and rancher, died at his ranch home near Pettus June 7 at the age of 91. Ray, a native of Goliad, for many years was chairman of the board of the Beeville First National Pank First National Bank. Survivors include his wife; two sons, Haggard and George, Jr., of Pettus; and two daughters, Mrs. Dorothy Lewis of Weisbaden, Germany, and Mrs. Mary Harrigan of Dallas.

Eli King Vance

Eli King Vance

Eli King Vance, retired rancher and at
one time extensive landowner of Throckmorton County, Texas, died in Sweetwater June 7 following a heart attack.
He was 79 years old, Survivors include
his widow; two daughters, Mrs. W. E.
Reese, San Angelo, and Miss Fannye
Vance, Wichita Falls; three brothers,
Rush, Dave and Harry Vance, all of Loving, Texas; two sisters, Mrs. John Dillard, Los Angeles, and Miss Rebecca
Vance, Loving; and three grandchildren.

Malcolm McGregor

Malcolm McGregor, prominent south-western cattleman of El Paso, died June 16 while being brought from his ranch near Orogrande, N. M., to an El Paso hos-pital. He was 50 years old. McGregor was secretary-treasurer of the McGregor Land and Cattle Company and was a member of the advisory board of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association. He is survived by his widow: a daughter. is survived by his widow; a daughter, Jean; a son, Malcolm, Jr.; a brother, Douglas McGregor, all of El Paso; and a sister, Mrs. H. K. Wadell, of Houston.

Raymond Quigg

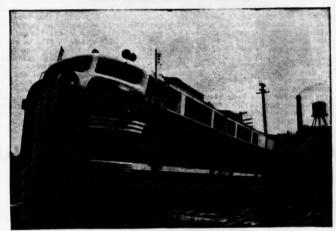
Raymond Quigg, 36, West Texas ranch-Raymond Quigg, 36, West Texas ranchman, rodeo performer and producer, was fatally injured June 17 in a round-up mishap when a horse he was riding fell on his ranch near Marathon. Quigg died en route to a hospital in Alpine. He is survived by his wife, the former Ora Altizer of Del Rio, who is also a rodeo performer; a daughter, Ida Lee; a sister, a brother, and the parents, Mrs. J. E. Quigg, Del Rio.

Juel E. Weaver

Juel E. Weaver
Juel E. Weaver, retired rancher, died
at his home in Fort Worth June 21 at the
age of 72. Weaver was the son of the late
F. M. Weaver, cattleman and capitalist
who came to Fort Worth in the 1880's.
Survivors include his wife; three sons,
J. E., Jr., of Midlothian, Marion and Harold Weaver, both of Glen Falls, N. Y.; a
brother, J. Rodd Weaver of Lamesa; a
sister, Mrs. K. W. Rose of Los Angeles,
Cal., and his stepmother, Mrs. Louie
Weaver, of Fort Worth.

Eleventh Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman will be published September 1. Advertisers are urged to send in advertising copy early.

on the Santa Fe



Diesel power, improved freight equipment and skilled employe handling is the combination that gives dependable Red Ball Service for shipments routed via Santa Fe.

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F. H. Rockwell, Gen. Freight Traffic Mgr. Santa Fe System Lines, Chicago



Important Development in Livestock Taxation

By Stephen H. Hart, Attorney for National Livestock Tax Committee, and W. D. Embree, Jr.

In March of this year a case was decided which may eventually give the livestock producer additional tax relief, but which will for a number of years add to his confusion. This is the Albright case decided by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals concerning capital gains on sale of breeding livestock. It held invalid the so-called "normal" and "cull" restrictions included in Bureau of Internal Revenue rulings I. T. 3666 and I. T. 3712, and granted capital gains where these rulings denied them. Until March these rulings had been the only direct authority on the question, other than the Code, and they had been upheld by the only applicable court decision.

The underlying statutory provision governing the question is Section 117 (j) of the Internal Revenue Code, which in effect permits a taxpayer to treat as capital gains the profits from the sale of "property used in the trade or business." "of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation," "held for more than six months," and "which is not (A) property of a kind which would properly be includible in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or (B) property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business." When this provision

first appeared in the law of 1942, the Government held that it did not generally apply to breeding livestock because (1) the cost of raising livestock is not generally capitalized and depreciated; (2) a large segment of the livestock industry, perhaps a majority, include all animals, even breeding livestock, in inventory; and (3) a livestock producer may be said to hold his breeding livestock for a dual purpose: to produce offspring for a period of time, and thereafter to sell like his other products.

Upon request by the livestock industry through Congress, and after discussions by representatives of the National Livestock Tax Committee with officials of the Bureau, the Bureau reversed its position in 1944 and conceded that breeding livestock could be treated as capital assets under certain conditions. Bureau Rulings I. T. 3666 and I. T. 3712 in effect conceded the first two objections mentioned above and held capital gains applicable to breeding livestock even though not actually capitalized and depreciated, and even though the taxpayer customarily included such livestock in inventories. These rulings in effect compromised the third objection mentioned above by holding that an unusual or abnormal sale of breeding livestock or a sale in reduction of the breeding herd,

is the sale of an animal not held primarily for sale to customers and is, therefore, a capital asset. They hold, on the other hand, that the normal year-to-year sales of animals once used for breeding (whether culls sold because of injury, age or disease, or whether a normal number of sound animals sold to keep the breeding herd constant in size) are sales of animals held for sale to customers, and are therefore productive of ordinary income.

We are informed that the Bureau will not acquiesce in the Albright decision which says its capital gains rulings are invalid, but will litigate any cases in which the taxpayer insists on its benefits. The Albright case, however, is of such obvious importance to the livestock industry that all stockmen and their tax advisers should study and analyze it.

The taxpayer in the Albright case was a farmer engaged primarily in the production of dairy products. In addition to his dairy business, he had a breeding herd of ten sows and one boar. During the years in question, his principal income was from the dairy business, but he also realized income from the sale of calves (offspring of the breeding herd) and from the sale of cows and bred heifers previously included in the dairy herd (sold because of age or condition or to keep the herd at a constant number), and from the sale of pigs and breeding sows and boar. Each year after the sows produced offspring, they were removed from the breeding herd, fattened for slaughter and replaced by raised sows. This was shown to be an annual and customary process, each year the breeding sows being sold and replaced by young raised sows.

Announcing Our FIRST ANNUAL SALE



of Three D Quarter Horses

SEPTEMBER 26

Fort Worth Stock Show Grounds

Featuring the Get of
Poco Bueno and Pretty Buck
and offering
Only

Waggoner Quarter Horses

Watch August Issue of The Cattleman for Additional Information.





POCO BUENO AQHA P-3044

PRETTY BUCK AQHA P-2103



THREE D STOCK FARM

814 W. T. Waggoner Bldg

E. P. WAGGONER, Owner

G. W. TURPIN, Manager

LEWIS "PINE" JOHNSON, Foreman

FORT WORTH



come. However, he contended that income from the sale of the cows and bred eifers taken from the sale of the certain sows and boar was entitled to epital gains treatment under section (7(j). Under the principles of I. T. 3666 and I. T. 3712, Albright was denied capal gains because the sales were not about the sales were



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Larro is a concentrated protein supplement... has less bulk in the total ration. That means it leaves more room for the energy feeds which produce fast, economical growth and better profit. Typical results from actual case records show extra daily gains per steer of 1/10 lbs. for entire feeding period. Larro "Farm-tested" Cattle Supplement 32 gives cattle a nourishing combination of proteins, phosphorus, calcium, the trace elements and other nutrients. It provides the full nutrient balance needed to promote steady growth and top condition.

General Mills scientists have been testing feeds and feeding methods for over 37 years. Take advantage of this experience . . . order Larro Cattle Supplement today.

L-2508

Albright conceded that his income from the sale of calves and hogs, other than those used for breeding, was ordinary income. However, he contended that income from the sale of the cows and bred heifers taken from the dairy breeding herd and income from the sale of the breeding sows and boar was entitled to capital gains treatment under section 117(j). Under the principles of I. T. 3666 and I. T. 3712, Albright was denied capital gains because the sales were not abnormal or in reduction of the herds. He paid his tax and sued for refund in the United States District Court, which court held in favor of the Government and upheld the validity of I. T. 3666 and I. T. 3712. Albright thereupon appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals which reversed the District Court and held that the "cull" and "normal-abnormal" tests set up by I. T. 3666 and I. T. 3712 were invalid insofar as they would deny capital gains on sales of the type made by Albright.

Specifically, the Court held that (1) sales of bred heifers and cows (all of which had been held in the breeding herd at least two years) made by a dairyman for the purpose of maintaining the size of his herd or because of age or condition, were sales of capital assets resulting in capital gains, and (2) a farmer customarily selling his entire hog breeding herd each year and replacing it with raised sows and a purchased boar, was disposing each year of capital assets and was, therefore, entitled to capital gains on such sales. Generally, the decision is authority for the proposition that the "cull" and "normal-abnormal" tests set up in the Bureau rulings are erroneous, and that the sale of animals once used in the breeding herd is productive of capital gains.

As in every case, there is, of course, room for differing opinions as to whether this case would be distinguishable from the case of a breeder of beef cattle or sheep. However, it seems reasonably clear from language used in the decision that this Court felt that raisers of live-stock generally were not getting all of the tax relief intended by section 117(j). We do not know, on the other hand, that another court or other judges would hold the same way in similar or analogous

cases.

It is probable that many taxpayers will seek refunds and file returns based on the holding in the Albright case. If they do, for the time being at least they will have to take their cases to court, because the Bureau does not regard itself as bound by the holding in the Albright case and states that it will continue to insist that capital gains taxation of livestock be governed by I. T. 3666 and I. T. 3712. Taxpayers in the Eighth Circuit will have a relatively easy time as long as the Albright case is not overruled. This circuit includes the states of Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. Taxpayers in the other nine Circuits will have a much harder time since a court in one Circuit is not bound by the decision of a court in another Circuit, and such taxpayers cannot be sure that the court in their Circuit will follow the Albright case. The Government hopes that a decision will appear in one of the other nine Circuits which will conflict with the Albright case. The question will then be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, whose decision will become the law in the courts throughout the

General Mills

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Sarro Farm-tested

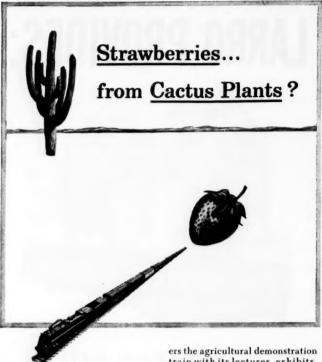
CATTLE SUPPLEMENT

Dept. 54

DETROIT (2) . SAN FRANCISCO (6) . CHICAGO (4)



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But even that doesn't tell the whole story of the railroads' co-operation with producers... For railroad agricultural agents help introduce new crops or new varieties which create new income for farmers as well as more traffic for the railroads. They work with government agricultural departments, and their agents, not only to find better ways of shipping but also to help develop new markets for foodstuffs and livestock.

It was American railroad initiative, too, that brought to the nation's farmers the agricultural demonstration train with its lectures, exhibits, demonstrations and free bulletins products of college classroom and laboratory.

This is something beyond the routine job of seeing that cars arrive promptly for harvest . . . that foodstuffs are properly iced en route . . . or that livestock gets fed and watered on the way to market. In seeking to improve their services, the railroads strive constantly to help themselves by helping others still more. And this practical viewpoint has made the American railroads the most efficient, most economical, self-supporting mass transportation system in the world.





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5

country. This process may take years, and in the meantime confusion will reign.

If the Supreme Court decides in favor of the Government, then the Bureau rulings with respect to sales such as those made by Albright will be impregnable. But suppose the Supreme Court upholds the view of the court which decided the Albright case? If it does so, it will mean a sizeable loss of tax revenue to the Government, and it is entirely possible that the Government may take steps to, regain this lost revenue. It is possible even that the Government may propose such steps before the Supreme Court inally speaks, or inject them into the litigation leading up to the Supreme Court decision. What such steps might be are worth considering below.

In its opinion in the Albright case the Court stated:

"In order for the taxpayer to come within the provisions of Section 117(j) permitting him to treat the sales from his dairy and breeding herds as sales of capital assets, the burden is upon him to show: (1) that the animals sold were used in his trade or business; (2) were subject to allowance for depreciation; (3) were held for more than six months; (4) were not property of the kind includible in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year; and (5) that the animals were not held by a taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business. In the brief filed on behalf of the Government it is admitted that the taxpayer has established the first four of these requirements."

The Court considered, therefore, only the fifth point. The admission by the Government of points (1) and (3) are not particularly significant. However, the Government's admission of points (2) and (4) are of considerable significance when one considers the nature of the livestock business and the accounting methods of the great majority of livestock raisers. Bureau rulings I. T. 3666 and 3712 specifically concede to livestock producers what are extremely debatable points. There is danger that the Government may cease to make these concessions and contend as it did before the issuance of these rulings that in all cases, (1) animals in a breeding herd are not subject to allowance for depreciation and (2) animals in a breeding herd are property of the kind includible in the inventory of a taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year. The Government could contend that since a livestock taxpayer has failed to capitalize and depreciate his breeding herd animals (and the vast majority of livestock producers do not capitalize and depreciate), therefore such animals are not subject to allowance for depreciation within the meaning of section 117(j). The Government could also contend that all stockmen using inventories (and perhaps a majority of stockmen do use inventories because of the advantages of the unit-livestock-price or farm-market inventorying methods) do not qualify under section 117(j) because such animals are "properly includible in inventory." The Government might attack the livestock industry's very favorable present position with respect to the cash and inventory bases of accounting and (a) require capitalization and depreciation or (b) make the producer include in income the market value of breeding stock

when transferred to the breeding herd. This is not to say that the Government would prevail should it adopt any such retaliatory steps, but only to point out what issues are open to the Government what issues are open to the Government in the reasonably certain event that the Government will fight back to protect its tax revenues threatened by the Albright decision. Needless to say, any of the above mentioned retaliatory measures, if successful, would probably lose more for the stockman than they have gained by the Albright decision.

Until such time as the question in the Albright case has been settled by the United States Supreme Court and until such time as the Government has thereafter determined what position it shall take in the event of an adverse decision, uncertainty and confusion as to the apuncertainty and contusion as to the ap-plication of capital gains to sales of breeding stock will prevail. There are presently at least three cases pending in the Tax Court of the United States and on this question and a decision on any or all of these cases should be forthcom-ing any day. Some of these decisions will not be significant, however, inasmuch as all cases with which the writers are familiar are in the Eighth Circuit, and any decision in that Circuit will probably be in accord with the Albright case. There are, however, many claims for refund filed and other disputes pending in other Circuits, and it is possible that a decision conflicting with the Albright a decision conflicting with the Aloright case will put in its appearance within the next year or so. In the meantime, many taxpayers will be filing claims for refund based on the Albright decision. As previously stated, those filing their re-turns in the Eighth Circuit will have a better chance for success than those in

other circuits. Taxpayers in the Eighth Circuit might be able to force their claims through to decision before the problem is clarified by the Supreme

The statute of limitations on claims for refund is three years from the date of filing the return, or two years from the date of paying tax, whichever is later. Accordingly, claims for refunds by most taxpayers who are on a calendar by most taxpayers who are on a calendar year basis are barred for the year 1945 and prior years. Their claims, however, for the year 1946 will not be barred until March 15, 1950, and claims for the year 1947, not until March 15, 1951, and so on. Accordingly, there is ample time for filing such claims.

Although the Albright case, particularly in the Eighth Circuit, provides a definite basis on which to claim capital gains on all sales of breeding livestock,



"Talk about your free country. I wuz initiated into the Bar Z organization whether I wanted to join or not!"

a stockman, in making his decision as to whether or not he should claim a refund or claim capital gains on his return, should consider (1) that since the Govshould consider (1) that since the Government will not acquiesce in the Albright decision, it will probably be necessary for him to litigate his claim, and (2) his entire return will be carefully scrutinized and the Government may well take occasion to be more technical and strict than it otherwise might. Thus, no hasty decision should be made in this matter until the taynayer has discussed no nasty decision should be made in this matter until the taxpayer has discussed thoroughly the pros and cons of his par-ticular case with advisers who should be well versed in the laws of income taxation in general, and livestock taxation in particular.

Set Dates for 1950 San Angelo **Fat Stock Show**

PAT JACKSON, San Angelo ranchman, was elected general chairman of the 1950 San Angelo Fat Stock Show at a meeting held May 28. The directors set the dates for the 1950 show for March 2 through March 5, exactly the same dates as the 1949 show.

Milt Miller Moves to Texas

Milt Miller has taken over his new du-ties as field man for the American Aberdeen-Angus Association in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Louisiana. Miller, who formerly had the Northeast terri-tory for the Association, has moved his family to Brady, Texas, which will be his headquarters.

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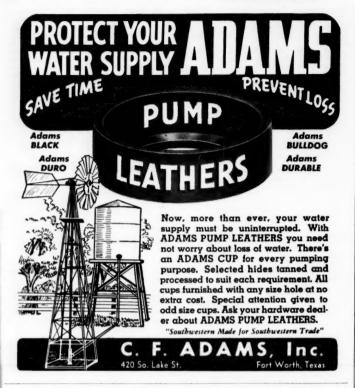
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STATE FAIR OF TEXAS, DALLAS 10, TEXAS





The Cattleman's Annual Horse Issue will be off the press September 1. Get your advertising copy in promptly.

Hill Country Quarter Horse Show

JESS KOY, Eldorado, Texas, showed two champions in the Hill Country Quarter Horse Show held at Kerrille May 27-28. Koy showed the champion ranch type stallion, Bay Bob, and the champion racing type mare, Sage Hen. The champion ranch type mare was Mitzi M., owned by Clifford Martin, Llano, and the champion racing type stallion was Texas Stranger, owned by Ernest Leinweber, Mountain Home. Reserve championships went to the

Reserve championships went to the following: ranch type stallion, Fortran Johnson on Sonny Rondo; racing type stallion, Noble J. Taylor on Don Mier; ranch type mare, Tom O'Connor, Victoria, on Dingo; racing type mare, Langford Ranch on Annie.

Quarter Horse awards follow:

Quarter Horse awards follow:
Ranch type stallions foaled in 1948 and 1949: 1,
Charlie Black, Jr., Oxona. on Skipper: 2. Deer
Springs Reb. Box. on Causewhy: 3. W. A.
Krohn. Electra. of Charles Bungartner,
Jr., Vidauryi, on Drowsy Red.
Ranch type stallions foaled in 1947: 1. Ernest
Dunbar, Junction, on Joe Kimble: 2. Louis Dunbar, Junction, on Joe Kimble: 2. Louis On
Little Chief K.
Ranch type stallions foaled in 1946: 1. Jess Koy,
Eldorado, on Bay Bob; 2. Clifford Martin, Llano,
on Cowboy's Dream; 3. Whitehead on W's Star
Dust.

Dust.

Ranch type stallions fosled in 1945 or before: 1.
Fortran Johnson, Junction, on Sonny Rondo; 2.
D. D. Heath Austin, on Devil Joe; 3, Warren Ingenhuett, Comfort, on Nouncer; 4, Joe Cook, San Antonio, on Old Hickory.

Racing type stallions fosled in 1948 and 1949;
J. R. Canning, Eden, on Harry Truman; 2, Sandy McCabe; 3, J. F. Duderstadt, Monotair M. Asa; 4, James Rudasill, Rockaprings, on Firecracker; 5, Noble J. Taylor, Del Rio, on Don's Spunky.

Racing type stallions fealed in 1947; 1. W. H. Keenan, Houston, on Albert H: 2, Lim Clark, Rocksprings, on Big House; 3, Whitchead on W's Tiny Star.

Tiny Star.

Racing type stallions foaled in 1946: 1. Ernest
Leinweber. Mountain Home, on Texas Stranger;
2. L. H. Purvis, Kerrville, on Jolly Jr.; 3. Leroy
Brandon, Kerrville, on Little Robel.

Racing type stallions foaled in 1945 or before:
1. Taylor on Don Micr; 2. Chester Wright, Mountain Home, on Mickey W. 3. Canning on Silver
Prince: 4. Whitehead on Joc Red.

Champion ranch type stallion: Bay Bob, Koy,
Roudo, Texas Stranger, Champion racing type stallion: Sonny
Roudo.

Champion racing type stallion: Texas Stranger.

Champion racing type stallion: Texas Stranger, Leinweber.
Leinweber.
Reserve champion racing type stallion: Don Miers, Taylor.

Micro, Taylor fillies foaled in 1948 and 1949: 1.
Langford Ranch on Susie: 2. Lowell Hankins,
Rockaprings, on Lineses Son Question; 5. S. A.
Morris, Rockaprings, on Sal Soda.
Ranch type mares foaled in 1947: 1, Stoner
Bros, Uvalde, on Squeaky S: 2. H. H. Wentworth,
Kerrville, on Pegzy Jo W.
Ranch type mares foaled in 1946: 1, Martin on
Mitzi M: 2, Bill Morris, Llano, on Tony S.
Ranch type mares foaled in 1946 or before: 1,
Tom O'Connor, Victoria, on Dingo; 2. Deer
Springs Ranch on Past Time: 3, McNutt Ranch,
Junction, on Flatic Lady; 4, Koy on Girlle; 5,
Wentworth on Extrellita.

Junction, on Flatic Lady; 4, Koy on Giffle; 5, Wentworth on Estrellites.

Racing type fillies foaled in 1948 and 1949: 1, Langford Ranch on Annie; 2, T. C. Stoner, Uvalde, on Two Jump; 3, Volney Snodgrass, Mountain Home, on Babsito; 4, R. L. Sabins, Kerrville, on Donna S; 5, Bateman Ranch, Knox City, on Josie Jo.

Josie Jo.

Racing type marcs foaled in 1947: 1. Gordon Richmond, Comfort, on Van's Bird; 2. D. D. Heath, Austin, on Della Moore; 3. Rudy Schmidt, Comfort, on Ranchita II.

Comfort, on Ranchita II.

Racing type marcs foaled in 1948: 1. Koy on Sage Hen; 2. Frost Brahman Ranch, Houston, on Results I. 3. Jack Luwrence, Fredericksburg, on

ue Sue. Racing type mares foaled in 1945 or before: 1, orris on Sonora's Dulce. Champion ranch type mare: Mitzi M, Martin. Reserve champion ranch type mare: Dingo,

Champion racing type mare: Sage Hen, Koy. Reserve champion racing type mare: Annie, Langford Ranch.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

The Cattleman's

WASHINGTON ROUND-UP

By THE CATTLEMAN'S Special Washington Correspondent

Spending Less for Meat—The amount of income consumers are willing to spend for meat has dropped back to about a prewar normal relationship.

This is indicated in a report just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

It shows that the retail value of all meat consumed during the first three months of this year was 5.4 per cent of "personal disposable income"—or what's left for spending after fixed costs and savings have been deducted.

The corresponding figure at the peak during the April-June period last year was 6.5 per cent. The prewar average was 5.6 per cent. It's believed that the figure for the second quarter of this year is about the same as prewar.

There is nothing in the outlook at this time to indicate that the amount spent for meat will change much either way for at least another six months.

But if next year a much larger than usual proportion of the total supply of meat is pork, the percentage of income spent for meat might drop a little. This occurred under similar conditions in the 1920's

The BAE report shows consumer spending for meat a little below what had been expected as a reaction to the high retail meat prices of a year ago.

high retail meat prices of a year ago.

However, it changes the livestock outlook little if any from earlier forecasts.

The best grades of finished cattle have

been bumping close to the \$30 mark at Chicago for several weeks, and are expected to push on beyond this temporary resistance point most any time.

But the rise beyond \$30 in highly finite the cattle isn't expected to be large this season, since large marketings of grain-fed cattle are anticipated for the balance of this year.

Consumer demand for beef is expected to be somewhat smaller during the last half of 1949 than the last half of 1948, but much of this weakening in demand is believed already to have been reflected in livestock prices.

Feeder Cattle in Demand—There is still a strong demand for feeder cattle, and if the corn crop comes through in line with prospects now this will continue.

Another corn crop of well over 3 billion bushels is likely to be harvested this season, if the weather remains favorable. Though there is no official corn forecast until July 11, acreage is believed to be well up over the March plantings intentions report.

The planting season for corn has been favorable, according to field reports reaching Washington, over nearly all the belt. The carryover of 1948 corn is estimated at 700 million bushels or slightly higher.

Market prices for corn still haven't reached the loan rate since the harvest last fall. If there should be another big corn crop, market prices won't be able to catch up with the loan rate, despite government efforts to support prices and find storage.

Another bumper corn crop, holding feed grains well below price support levels, would tend to stimulate cattle feeding on a large scale for another year, officials think.

New Farm Price Bill—The House Agriculture Committee is studying a new farm price bill which would enact the essence of the Brannan plan into law for 1950, including authority to use direct payments on a few crops.

The bill was prepared by the subcommittee on price support headed by Pace of Georgia. A major part of it appears to have a good chance to be reported out to the House.

The new bill adopts the Brannan price formula as a new parity standard. Ten commodities would be given the full price support—the old basic crops, wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and peanuts, plus wool, hogs, milk and butterfat.

The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to use the direct payment method of support on as many as three commodities at a time. Selection of these would be left to the Secretary.

Brannan has indicated he would like to use direct payments on potatoes, hogs, and wool.

Wool is the only storable commodity on which direct payments would be authorized. There are other conditions attached to use of direct payments:

The Secretary would have to determine that payments were the most effective and practicable method of support. He would also have to determine that the use of payments would not "sub-



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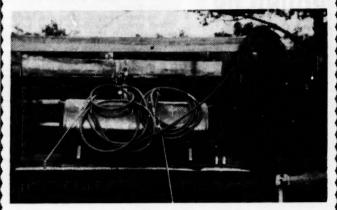
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Fort Worth, Texas Phone 3-4015 stantially reduce the market price of, or the demand for, any other agricultural commodity.

This provision is put in primarily to satisfy beef cattle interests which have expressed concern that using direct pay-ments on hogs would pull beef cattle prices down.

Under the direct payment plan, prices would be allowed to find their own level. would be allowed to find their own level.
The difference between the support price
and the average price all farmers received would be paid each producer in
direct subsidy.
The only major parts of the Brannan
plan left out in the new bill are those
limiting the amount of production on the

farm eligible for price support, and re-quiring producers to carry out minimum soil conservation practices to qualify for

support at all.

If the new bill is reported favorably by the House committee, it's pretty apt to be accepted on the House floor. But fate of new price legislation in the Senate is uncertain.

A Senate agriculture subcommittee headed by Gillette of Iowa is considering direct payments on hogs. However, the Senate committee as a whole has shown no particular enthusiasm for the Bran-nan plan, and seems fairly well satisfied to settle for the Aiken Farm act, which is already on the books.

Emmadine Farms Hereford Sale

SUMMARY

1 Bull 125 Females 126 Lota \$ 4.500; avg. 59,715; avg. 64,215; avg.

THE demand for the get and or service of the featured herd sires, MW Larry Domino 36th, MW Larry Domino 87th, TT Mission Triumph and Beau Zento T 83d, was very evident in the Emmadine Farms, Inc., Hereford sale, Breckenridge, Missouri, June 7. All of the cows and most of the bred heifers offered were individuals bred by Whitelen Farms and purchased when owner, J. C. Penney, bought both Whitelen Farms and their Hereford herd. Buyers from eight states made purchases, and from eight states made purchases, and bidders from several other states were on the seats.

on the seats.

JCP Emmadine Larry 9th, a senior calf son of MW Larry Domino 87th, offered as an extra lot, to be delivered after the Fort Worth show, sold at the sale top of \$4,500 to F. F. McIntosh and Son, Spencer, W. Va. Another extra lot, MC Miss Larry 9th, a daughter of MW Larry Domino 36th, bred to TT Mission Triumph, sold for the female top of \$3,500 to McIntosh and Son. JCP Vagabond Lady, by Silvergreat Let bred to \$3,500 to McIntosh and Son. JCP Vagabond Lady by Silvercrest 1st bred to MW Larry Domino 87th sold on a final bid of \$2,500 to Edg-Clif Farms, Potosi, Mo. JCP Larryana 3d by MW Larry Domino 36th bred to TT Mission Triumph brought \$1,825, selling to McIntosh and Son. Another 36th daughter, MC Miss Larry 2d, bred to TT Mission Triumph, sold for \$1,250 to L. A. Bergemann, Welcome, Minn. Jack White, Brookfield, Mo., paid \$1,000 for Whitelen Lady 308th by Whitelen Lad 864th with bull calf at foot by TT Mission Triumph and rebred by Whitelen Lad 864th with bull call at foot by TT Mission Triumph and rebred to Beau Zento T 83d. Whitelen Lady 294th by Whitelen Rupert, selling with bull calf at foot by Beau Zento T 83d, brought \$800 from Arley Hiatt, Tina, Mo.

Cols. Thompson, Fulkerson and Sims did the selling.

See that your horses are represented in The Cattleman's Horse Issue, Sept. 1.

Texas Quarter Horses Show Off in California

HREE Texas Quarter Horse breed-THREE Texas Quarter Horse breeders were among the top winners in the Pacific Coast Quarter Horse Show held at Pomona, Cal. The King Ranch, Kingsville, whose horses were shown by Loyd Jinkens, Fort Worth, topped five classes, was runner-up in two classes and placed third in another. Chas. E. King, Wichita Falls, won two second places and two third places. Buster Cole, Midland, topped the class for stallion foals of 1946 and placed second in the cutting horse contest. in the cutting horse contest.

Included among the Texans' winnings were junior and grand champion mare, Miss Bea; senior and reserve grand champion mare, Strawberry K; junior reserve champion colt, Little Hired Hand; junior reserve champion mare, Miss D; all shown by King Ranch; senior reall snown by King Anner; sentor re-serve and reserve grand champion stal-lion, Pondie; and senior reserve cham-pion gelding, Tommie H, both shown by Chas. E. King.

Quarter Horse awards follow:

Fillies and Colts Feals of 1949: 1, Ferndale ranch, Santa Paula, on G-Fern Deep Puple by Joe Barrett; 2, Les Armour, Dragoon, Aris., on Chickadee A by Early Bird; 3, Warren R. Tate, Po-mona, on unnamed by Tiptop.

agee A by Early Elra; s, warren R. 1ate, romona, on unnamed by Tjitop.

Fillies and Colts Fealed July 1, 1948, to Dec. 31,
1948: 1, Borg Stock Farm, Los Angeles, on unnamed by Possum II: 2, Lou Koeloff, Encino, on
Sparkle Plenty by Honest John; 3, Camelot A
Ranch, San Luis Rey, on Teddy Lee by Cuero.

White Foreld Jan. 1, 1948, to March 31, 1948;
184 Tanne, 1948, to March 31, 1948,
194 Texan on Miss Divided to the Color of the

by Cuero.

Caits Foaled Jan. 1, 1948, to June 26, 1948; 1.

N. G. Emerson, Stockton, on Geronimo II by Geronimo; 2, King Ranch on Little Hired Hand by Hired Hand; 3, D. R. Wilder. Santa Crus, on Triple Deck by Quarter Deck.

Fillies Feals of 1847; 1, King Ranch on Miss Bea by Hill Cody; 2, King Ranch on King Ranch Squaw by Wimpy; 3, Art Pollard, Tueson, Aris., on Louis Feals of 1847; 1, Feter Caplette, April. Calls Feals of 1847; 1, Feter Caplette, April. Caplet

Daybreak.

Geldings Foals of 1947: 1, John J. Pond on
Sweet Snip by Blazer C; 2, W. F. Stoody, Whittier, on Boaun by Tiptop; 3, Ferndale Ranch on
G-Fern Hot Cinder by Joe Barrett.
Junior Champion Colt: Geronimo II.
Junior Reserve Champion Colt: Little Hired

Junior Champion Mare: Miss Bea.

Hand.
Junior Champion Mare: Miss Bea.
Junior Reserve Champion Mare: Miss D.
Junior Reserve Champion Gelding: Swet Snip.
Junior Reserve Champion Gelding: Dr. L. R.
Mares Feals of 1945: 1, King Ranch on Strawberry K by Little Man: 2, Bruce Church, Salinas, on Lucky Lark by Lucky Blanton; 3, Charles E.
Kallions Foals of 1945: 1, Buster Cole, Midland, Texas, on Babe Mac C by Macanudo; 2, Bill Elliott on Dutch Boy by Chubby; 3, R. D. Immenschuk, La Mesa, on Nipper D by Air Mail.
Geldings Foals of 1946: 1, Ferndale Ranch on Dr. L. R. by Bartender II; 2, Camplot Square A Ranch on Quarter To Midnight by Midnight Jr.: 3,
Mrs. Walter Wreden. Santa Margarits, on King
Mares Feals of 1945: 1, James McDowell, Condinga, on Chief's Maiden by Chief; 2, Marjorie & Bill Fisher, Visalia, on Rebel F by Catechu; 3, King Ranch on Susie Babe K by Babe Grande.
Stallions Foals of 1945: 1, John A. Lilley, Van Nuys, on Honest John by Little Black Joe; 2, Sydna Yokley Woodyard, No. Hollywood, on Schoolboy H by Little Black Joe; 2, D. G. McComber, Springvills, on Bullog Joe by Little Callings Callings Labels. L Helen Rullock Char-

Comber, Springville, on Bulloog oue by annual Joe, Jr.
Geldings Feals of 1945: 1, Helen Bullock Chappellet, Pacific Palisades, on Tanglewood Cherokee
by Dodgers Smokey; 2, Wen Wright, Whittier, on
Rey Me by El Rey RO; 3, Camelot Square A
Ranch on Freddie Rey by Del Monte.
Mares Feals of 1944 and Older: 1, Tom Finley,
Gilbert, Aris., on Clabber Girl by Clabber; 2, W.

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Kansas City Stock Yards Company

F. Stoody on La Mureca by El Rey RO; 3. Rancho Sierra Vista, Camarillo, on Tonette by Little Fred. Stallions Foals of 1944 and Older: 1, Herman Snyder. Pendleton, Ore., on Music Mount by Gold Mount: 2, Chas. E. King on Pondie by Ponderiel TP. Grant Cambridge Control on Tipop by Topograph of the Cambridge Control on Tipop by Topograph of the Cambridge Control on Tipop by Topograph of the Cambridge Control on Tipop by Topograph of Cambridge Control on Cambridge Control on Topograph of Cambridge Control on Topograph of Cambridge Control on Topograph of Cambridge Control on Cambridge Control on

ing.
Cutting Horse Class: 1. King Ranch on Red Boy
Billy: 2. Buster Cole on Babe Mac C by Macanudo; 3. Chas. E King on Tommie H by Tom B.

Farm Workers' Accidental Death Rate High Last Year

ARM workers had an accidental death rate more than twice as high as workers in non-agricultural industries in 1948, the National Safety Council

The 1948 death rate for farm workers was 55 per 100,000 workers, while in non-agricultural industries the average death rate was 25.

The council's announcement of the occupational death rates gave emphasis to plans for the sixth annual National Farm Safety Week, proclaimed by President Truman for July 24-30.

A survey by the council revealed that about 72 per cent of the accidents to farm people involved one or more unsafe acts on the part of the victims. The theme of the farm safety week observ-ance will be to eliminate these unsafe practices which cause accidents.

Other highlights of the council's annual report on accidents to farm residents were:

1. Total farm resident deaths from accidents were 17,500 in 1948, about the same as in 1947. Injuries totaled about 1,600,000.

2. Farm home deaths totaled 6,000, with approximately 900,000 non-fatal iniuries.

3. Motor vehicles killed 6,500 farm residents in 1948 and injured 230,000

4. The total of 4,400 farm work deaths was up slightly—2 per cent—from 1947. Farm work deaths accounted for more than 25 per cent of the nation's occupa-tional death toll for 1948.

5. Public non-motor vehicle deaths,

such as drownings, took the lives of 1,400 farm residents.
On the basis of these figures, the council said that one of every 17 farm residents in the United States will suffer a disabiling in item. a disabling injury from an accident in 1949 unless more precautions than usual are taken.

State Hereford Association Representatives Meet

THE second annual meeting of State Hereford Association representatives and the directors of the American Hereford Association was held in Kansas City, June 13th. Forty-two representatives from twenty-nine states attended the event.

tended the event.

Included in the day's program was a tour through the American Hereford Association office at 300 W. 11th Street. Through this, the representatives gained an idea of how the registration and transfer work is accomplished and of the organization necessary to issue some 1,250 registrations and 1,000 transfers daily.

The state representatives were also given plenty of opportunity to exchange ideas, report on the progress of Herefords in their state, and of their plans for the future.

John J. Vanier, president of the American Hereford Association, was chairman of the meeting. Other Association directors taking an active part included E. L. Scott, Phoenix, Ariz., who explained the type or size experiments in progress at various colleges and Sam R. McKelvic, Lincoln, Neb., who reported on the advertising program.

Thus far this fiscal year, Hereford breeders have recorded 3.5 per cent more calves than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Hereford Heaven Tour and Sale

SALE SUMMARY
37 Females \$15,970; avg. \$432

HEAVY thundershowers early each morning of the fourth annual Hereford Heaven Tour, June 10th and 11th, appeared to definitely hold down attendance to this year's event. Hereford breeders and ranchers from Oklahoma and Texas were the chief participants in the tour.

Because of the muddy roads, the first stop of June 10 at the L. P. Carpenter Ranch, Ada, was not made, and other omissions because of weather conditions were Thomas Ranch, Ada, and Fitzgerald Ranch, Ardmore. Ranches visited in the listed order were Lazy D Ranch, Harvey Ranch, Larsh Ranch, Turner Ranch, Horseshoe Ranch, Noble Ranch, Burnett Ranch, Clark Ranch and Thompson Ranch. The second day stops were Wails Ranch, Colvert Ranch, and Patterson Ranch. A barbecue lunch was served the first day at K. P. Larsh's Blue Valley Ranch, Roff. Gov. Roy Turner spoke briefly to the assembled group after lunch and introduced several out-of-state visitors. The second day non-unch was served by the Sulphur Chamber of Commerce at the Sulphur Fair Grounds.

In the early afternoon the sale cattle were judged for the sale order by Joe Purdy, manager of Greenhill Farms, Tulsa, Okla. Immediately following the judging, Col. W. H. Heldenbrand started the selling of the bred and open heifers consigned from the various Hereford Heaven ranches in this second sale staged

consigned from the various Hereford Heaven ranches in this second sale staged at the close of the annual tour.

Tonette T 170th by HT Tone, first in her class, selling bred to TR Zato Heir, consigned by Turner Ranch, Sulphur, topped the sale at \$1,050 to Watson Ranch, Morris, Okla. Top on open heifers and second top of the sale at \$1,000 was paid by R. D. Cravens, Oklahoma City,

Control external parasites of livestock



quickly

• effectively

• economically

with PENCO Cattle Spray 50% DDT
PENCO BHC W-12

As dips or sprays...either alone or in combination...Penco Cattle Spray and Penco BHC W-12 are proving a boon to ranchers in the control of many cattle pests.

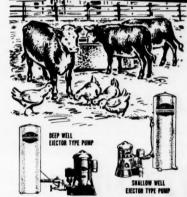
Pence Cattle Spray—a wettable powder that mixes easily ... remains in suspension ... contains 50% DDT plus superior dispersing and wetting agents. Controls horn flies, cattle lice.

Pence BHC W-12 — benzene hexachloride wettable powder with unusually high gamma isomer content of 12%. Controls many flies, lice, ticks.

Don't let these cattle pests rob you of meat and hide profits. Ask your dealer for Penco—or write: Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, Southwestern Division, Bryan, Texas; Tacoma, Washington.







Put Running Water

The years ahead can be more profitable than ever for you ... if you plan wisely now.

Install a DEMPSTER Water System, and let running water help you expand... because greater production is the key to

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The Cattleman's Annual Horse Issue will be off the press September 1.

Get your advertising copy in promptly.

Announcing

LAZY D RANCH

Dispersion

SEPT. 20-21 ADA, OKLAHOMA

Our entire herd will be offered in a complete dispersion sale to be held at the ranch Sept. 20 and 21. These cattle are good doing, easy fleshing kind of Herefords and include some of the most popular bloodlines. One of our herd sires, Dan Domino 118th, by Clayton Domino 16th, sired the top-selling open heifer (shown below) in the recent Hereford Heaven Sale. The second top open heifer was sired by Proud Mixer WHR 63rd, our herd sire son of Grissom's famed WHR Proud Mixer 21st. Both of these bulls sell!





WATCH

The Cattleman for further information about our sale!



Miss Lazy D Mixer 3rd, top open heifer (\$1,000) at Hereford Heaven Sale, sold to Mr. R. D. Cravens, Oklahoma City.

LAZY D RANCH ADA, OKLAHOMA
J. D. CRAFT, Owner

For Replacement Commercial Grade Herefords

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Always ready to make sound livestock and ranch loans to dependable cattlemen.

VICTORIA NATIONAL BANK

for Miss Lazy D Mixer 3d by Dan Domino 118th, a first prize winner in her class, owned by Lazy D Ranch, Ada. Another Lazy D entry, second in the same class, selling open, brought \$900 from Turner Ranch. Lazy S Ranch, Ardmore, paid \$825 for T Lois Rupert 71st Dato Heir. Gillette Ranch, Stigler, active bidders throughout the sale, paid \$650 for Lazy S Miss Eula by CR Chief Defender 7th, owned by Lazy S Ranch. She was a first prize winner in class. T Royal Lady 13th by T Royal Rupert 185th from Turner Ranch, selling with a breeding privilege to TR Zato Heir, sold for \$600 to Gillette Ranch. for Miss Lazy D Mixer 3d by Dan Dom-

Del Rio Quarter Horse Show and Reining Contest

JESS KOY, Eldorado, Texas, showed the grand champion stallion at the annual Quarter Horse show held at Del Rio June 3-4. The horse, Bay Bob, had previously topped the class for stallions foaled in 1946. The reserve champion was Red Robin, an aged stallion, owned by Elmo Arledge, Pandale.

Stoner Bros., Uvalde, showed the grand champion mare, Squeaky S, a two-year-old, and Koy showed the reserve champion, Texana, an aged mare.

The champion reining horse was Baldy, gelding, owned by D. Harrison, Del

Awards follow:

Awards follow:
Stallions foaled in 1948 (8 entries): 1, The Joker, owned by Stanley Mayfield, Sonora: 2, King-A, owned by O. C. O'Quinn, Houston: 3, Fire-tracker, owned by James Rudasil, Rocksprings.
Stallions foaled in 1947 (5 entries): 1, W's Tiny Star, owned by Louis D. Whitehead, Del Rio: 2, O'Quinn's King B, owned by O'Quinn's 3, Parade, Newman Billings, Lantry.

Stallions foeled in 1946 (5 entries): 1, Bay Bob, owned by Koy; 2, Chuckwagon, owned by Wardlaw Bros.; 3, Black Sox B, owned by Billings.

Stallions foaled in 1945 or before (4 entries): 1, Red Robin, Elmo Arledge, Pandale; 2, Silver Prince, J. R. Canning, Eden; 3, Brown Joe W, owned by Wardlaw Bros.

Grand champion stallion: Bay Bob. Reserve champion: Red Robin.

Fillies foaled in 1948 (12 entries): 1, Princess Schuhart, owned by Lowell Hankins, Rocksprings; 2, Mickey, owned by Wardlaw Bros., Del Rio; 3, Bo, owned by E. H. Coffield, Del Rio.

Mares fealed in 1947 (9 entries): 1, Squeaky S, owned by Stoner Bros., Uvalde; 2, Susie, owned by Coffield; 3, Miss Violet, owned by F. H. Whitehead, Del Rio.

Mares fooled in 1946 (3 entries): 1, Trixie, wned by Carson & Son, Ozona: 2, Nena, owned y Sparks Rust, Del Rio: 3, No. 4, owned by 'ardlaw Bros.

Mares foaled in 1945 or before (3 entrics): Texana, owned by Jess Koy, Eldorado; 2, Sister F. owned by Bill Friend, Osona; 3, V-E. owned by Cauthorn & Drisdale, Juno.

Grand champion mare: Squeaky S.

Reserve champion: Texana.

Reining class, two-year-olds: 1, Parade, owned by Newman Billings, Lantry, ridden by the owner; 2, Gold Dut, owned by Mrs. W. A. Humphreys, Marathon. with Vernon Humphreys riding; 3, Squeaky E, owned by Stoner Bros., Uvalde, with Michael Stoner up.

Reining class, three-year-olds: 1, Red Robbin, owned by Elmo Arledge, Pandale, ridden by Elmo Arledge; 2, Silver Prince, owned by J. R. Canning, Eden, R. W. Wales up; 3, Sister F, owned by Bill Friend, Osona, Friend up.

Open reining class: 1, Baldy, gelding, owned by D. Harrison, Del Rio, and ridden by Har-rison: 2, Tinker T, owned by Jack Turney, Rock-springs, ridden by Turney; 3, Macaroni, owned by Roy McCulley, Del Rio, ridden by McCulley.

Champion reining horse: Baldy.

Eleventh Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman will be published September 1. Advertisers are urged to send in advertising copy early.

Grass Judging Contests at Three Major Texas Shows

R EPRESENTATIVES of the Extension Service, Vocational Agriculture Department, Soil Conservation Service, the three big shows involved and the Association of Texas Soil Conservation District Supervisors met at College Station May 14 and approved the College Station May 14 and approved the plant list for study and the rules of the grass judging contests to be held at the State Fair of Texas, the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth and the Houston Fat Stock Show.

The contest at the State Fair of Texas will be held October 19 in the picnic pavilion. Dates for the other contests will be announced later.

The rules provide that competing teams will consist of three members. No alternates this year.

From those parts of Texas in Soil Conservation Districts, teams will represent the districts. Each district may enter one 4-H Club team from each county and one FFA team from each chapter in its boundaries. Where a county is in more than one district, the location of the county seat will determine the district that county 4-H club may represent. In the area not yet included in Soil Con-servation Districts, one 4-H Club team from such county may enter as well as one team from any FFA Chapter in the area. There will be no entry fees. Teams coming from Soil Conservation Districts must have the approval of the

local boards of supervisors.

Entries for the State Fair of Texas must be in by September 26 and those for the Fort Worth and Houston shows by January 15.

Members of a champion team and the high individual scorer at each of these shows are ineligible for further competi-

Boys will be given score cards and have forty-five seconds to identify and check the characteristics of each of 50 plants in the contest. Scoring will be by points. One point for each plant cor-rectly identified and one point for each characteristic correctly checked. If the plant is not correctly named, no credit for the characteristics will be given.

A plaque will be awarded the cham-pion team and ribbons to the next four place teams, Individual members of the five top teams will be given medals. All entrants will compete for top individ-ual scores. The high individual will get a gold medal, second through fifth place boys will receive silver medals, and bronze medals will go to the next five places. Ten medals for individual scores in all. In the event of ties, the judges will

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tising copy early.

Texas State Championship High School Rodeo

BOOGER RED NIXON, Breckenridge, was named the best all-around cow-boy of the Texas State Champion-ship High School Rodeo held at Hallettsville, Texas. Nixon placed first in the brone riding event and was fourth in the steer wrestling.

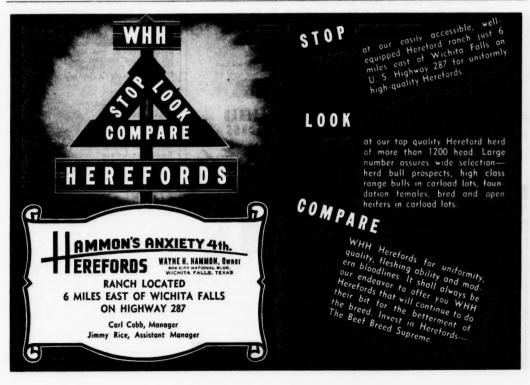
Bob Thompson, Stinnett, Texas, won the tie-down calf roping contest in 69.6 seconds on four calves.

James Forgason, Hungerford, Texas, won the break-away calf roping event in 20.2 seconds on four calves.

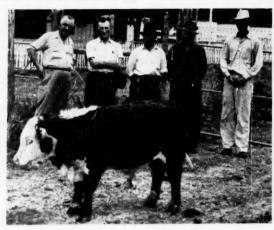
Carl Bozka, Hallettsville, Texas, wrestled two steers in 58.2 seconds.

Billie Jones, Fairbanks, Texas, won the cutting horse contest on Lucky Penny.

Detailed awards follow:



From Diamond L Ranch to Canada



Pictured left to right looking over the recently purchased calf are: M. E. Brokenshire, Ernest Hagen, well-known Canadian livestock judge, Harold Hopper and Frank Ford (buyer), all of Ontario, Canada. Fred M. Lege III, of Diamond L Ranch is at extreme right.

This junior bull calf by our young herd sire, Domino Return E 1643d, was purchased by Frank Ford, Hagersville, Ontario, Canada, on a recent repeat visit to Diamond L Ranch. Mr. Ford reports that this young herd sire prospect arrived in fine condition after the trip to Canada via air express. The calf weighed 415 pounds when sold and was under five months of age. He was raised on his mother only.

> Come by anytime and see our good calves by Domino Return E 1643d. Remember, you're always welcome at Diamond L Ranch.



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L. C. "JIM" HOOVER & SON

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HORSES . . . And All About Them

OUR EQUINE FRIENDS

describes the various breeds in detailtraces the history of their origins and interlocking blood relationships. This book, superbly illustrated, a fascinating story packed with facts and pictures, is yours for only 25e.

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Two Veteran T & SW Brand Inspectors Retire

WO veteran brand inspectors of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association have retired after having served the association a total of 60 years. They are Leonard "Goober" Dickson of Fort Worth and Frank L. "Sac" Campbell of East St. Frank L. Louis, Ill.

Dickson had served the association on the Fort Worth Stock Yards for 27 years. He was born in Childress, Texas,



Dickson

but started his career on the Fort Worth stock yards as a boy of commission firms. In time he built up a reputation as "the man who knows more about cattle brands than anyone else in Texas," hav-ing become acquainted with owners of numerous brands on cat-

tle passing through the yards.

As inspector for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association he kept close watch over shipments of branded cattle arriving at Fort Worth and cattle being loaded for shipment in the immediate territory surrounding Fort Worth, always alert to spot any strays or stolen cattle. Quite frequently he assisted in the prosecution of cattle thieves and served the association members well during his more than a quar-ter of a century on the Fort Worth stock yards.

Dickson lives in Fort Worth with his 92-year-old mother and a sister, Miss Bettie Dickson, who has kept house for her bachelor brother over the years.

Campbell received his nickname "Sac" from his father's initials which were also his father's brand. Campbell

had served the association for 33 years, being located on the Kansas City stock yards for 12 years and on the East St. Louis stock yards for 21 years.

He was born in Mississippi below Memphis but



came with his campbell worth in 1874, locating at Brecken-ridge, then known as Pickettville. Later rioge, then known as Pickettville. Later the family moved to Albany where, as a boy of 12, Campbell started as a cowhand. In later years he worked for such outfits as the Lightning K Bar, L Bar, QB, the 69 and others—and participated in a number of trail drives to Kansas.

Campbell, who is 79 years old, lives with his wife and a son on a small tract of land on the outskirts of East St. Louis where he has a garden and raises chickens. He also has another son and four daughters, all married.

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Cattle of India

(Continued from Page 25)

Numerous Sweat Glands give an efficient sweating mechanism. This system appears to be more highly developed than in other cattle. Most of these glands are located along the shoulder vein and on the neck. On hot days sweat can be seen dripping from the dewlap.

A Tough Hide that is no thicker than cattle of European origin (some state that it is thinner), but appears to be more resistant to rupture, is evidenced by the difficulty of inserting a hypodermic needle. This has value because it is hard for insects to penetrate the skin.

dermic needle. Inis has value because it is hard for insects to penetrate the skin. A Different Voice that sounds more like a short grunt instead of a prolonged low or bellow, is characteristic of the Brahman. One story has it that the name "Zebu" came from an attempt to imitate this call. (There are also other explanations given for this name.)

A Sensitive Disposition causes the Brahmans to respond to kindness by becoming great pets or, on being treated roughly, to become wild. The worst outlaws in animals and in men are often the most sensitive individuals by nature. If properly reared and well-treated this character becomes an asset. Cruelty and erratic treatment make some Brahmans dangerous.

Brahman cattle have sometimes been wrongly associated in the public mind as having a mean disposition primarily suited to rodeos. Kankrej cattle that are among the most popular in the Western Hemisphere are considered the most nervous of the Indian breeds. For this reason they are not popular in India outside of their native home in Gujarat, It may be pointed out, too, that rodeo cattle are usually crossbreds. Half-breeds of any species, when ill-treated, have long had the reputation of being "wicked actors."

Cows Are Often Not As Gentle As Bulls, a character opposite to Western breeds. Bulls of other breeds are always to be feared and never trusted, particularly dairy bulls, but the Brahman bull that has been handled at all is usually a genial fellow. Apparently if he has been 'gentled,' he may be trusted thereafter.

Brahmans Are Intelligent in many respects. Although no psychologist has ever tested the I. Q. of Brahman animals, there are many observations that lead one to this conviction. I neglected to mention this trait specifically when I spoke to the American Brahman Breeders Asociation Directors and was reminded of it, not by a starry-eyed dreamer, but by a realistic, practical cattleman. An intelligent animal that uses these faculties to take care of itself, is an asset. It is worth dollars to the owner.

Brahman Bulls Are Good Breeders when put on good pasture or are well fed but not over-fed and over-fattened in lots. They settle a high percentage of cows. However, hand mating is not always successful. Likewise, perhaps a higher percentage of Brahman bulls than of other breeds will not serve when artificial insemination is attempted. They are reluctant to serve in the presence of men. (Perhaps this is further evidence of their sensitive disposition and of their intelligence.) At the Allahabad Agricultural Institute in India we had a much higher conception rate and fewer non-breeders when we divided our cows and heifers into lots. A sire was assigned to each lot and kept there all of the time.

IN 1946... He topped the Denver sale at \$16,500.
IN 1949... He serves as herd sire at

Greenleaf Farms, Bonne Terre, Mo.

HE IS TT ROYAL HEIR 5th

a son of our herd sire TT ROYAL TRIUMPH

In 1946, Mr. Ben P. Williams, owner of Greenleaf Farms, bought TT Royal Heir 5th at the top of the Denver Sale to place in service in his herd.

And now in 1949, three years later, the performance of TT Royal Heir 5th is most gratifying and his caives, Mr. Williams states, "prove that he is a breeding bull of the highest order."

We are indeed proud of our TT Royal Triumph, sire of this good breeding buil, and his calves here at the ranch continue to justify our pride in him. We will be very happy to show you these calves.

"As good as they come"

Straus' MEDINA HEREFORD RANCH

J. R. STRAUS . DAVID J. STRAUS . JOE STRAUS. JR. San Antonio, Toxas

H. A. FITZHUGH, Manager • FRED ROSE, Herdsman • MODESTO REYES, Cow Herd

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on the range. A rope that can really gaff. Yacht silk Manila lariat made by leading rope manufacturers for nearly 100 d balance, smooth, with lots of life. ufacturers for nearly 100, with lots of life.

- 8" \$2.40 — 30 Ft. 24 thread thread 30 thread scant 7-16" 3.00 thread 11c thread full 3.60 3.90 4.20 12c thread scant 1- 2" ., 42 thread Any length rope available at above prices per foot.

UTILITY MANILA LARIATS FOR GENERAL USE

3- 8" \$1.50 — 30 feet 5c foot
7-16" 2.25 — 30 feet 71/5c foot

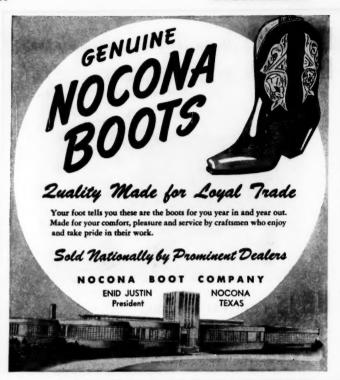
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Senior Yearling Show Bull in Our Show String

WHR REGALITY 52

WHR ROYAL DUKE 3d
WHR Royal Triumph (Star Domino 6th Star Domino 8th Star Domino 2th Star Domino 8th Star Domino 6th Star Domino 6th Star Domino 8th Star Dom

He will be mated to a group of good heifers.

Barret Hereford Ranch

W. B. BARRET W. J. BARRET D. K. BARRET

100 Miles SW of Fort Worth on Highway U. S. 67 . Albert Haase, Herdsman

The Cattleman's Annual Horse Issue will be off the press September 1.

Get your advertising copy in promptly.

Brahman Cattle Live Long. A number of Brahman cows have been known to continue to have calves until after they are sixteen years of age. Certain individuals have been noted to have calves when over twenty years old.

Hybrid Vigor of Brahmans when crossed with other cattle is a great advantage. Brahmans usually produce offspring having a maximum of hybrid vigor. No other cross gives greater hardiness except the mule. Crossing with Brahmans is not as radical a hybrid as the mule (that they are fertile is evidence of this). However, they are "different" enough that unusual hardiness results not only from the fact that Brahmans in themselves are hardy, but also because of this heterosis. Hybrid vigor is of as much credit to the other parent as to the Brahman. This hybrid vigor, in part, enables the animal to live where others cannot, to grow faster, and to use feed more efficiently than other cattle. The first-cross animal, that displays the maximum hybrid vigor, tends to retain the best characters of both parents. There is adequate experimental evidence to verify this benefit.

Brahman Cows Make Good Mothers. Calves born on the range are subject to many dangers. A Brahman cow will fight and protect her calf. It has been repeatedly reported from different parts of the world that Brahman cows in herds even cooperate by taking turns in looking after the calves. The maternal instinct is so strong in them that one accustomed to other dairy breeds is usually amazed at the difficulty of weaning young calves. This makes it very difficult to make a milk cow of some cows of Indian breeds. Native Indian dairymen, who anticipate such difficulty, do not attempt to cope with this strong instinct, but follow the custom of keeping the calf beside the cow at milking time so she will let down her

In the past, crossbred commercial cattle have usually been produced in the United States by using a Brahman bull on a herd of other cattle. This has been necessary because bulls were most numerous and few high-grade Brahman cow herds were available for crossbreeding. Now, because Brahman cows are more plentiful, because they make good mothers, because of their longevity, and because they will thrive where other high grade or purebred cows will not, the crossbreeding may be reversed. Beef bulls of the English breeds and Brahman cow herds may be used to produce market calves with a maximum of hybrid vigor. As Brahman cows make good mothers, these calves do better than the reciprocal cross (Brahman bulls on other cows).

Breeding for Draft Oxen is a major concern of people in India. Some Indian cattle are the finest draft animals in the world. Some are fast walkers; others are good trotters. Their carriage is stylish, the head is carried high. They have the "metal," the bold action, and the spirit of a horse.

In recent times the use of draft animals has decreased greatly in this country. The truck has taken over the road; the tractor the field. Nevertheless, one still sees draft animals at work at certain places, particularly where the terrain does not permit tractors; where economic conditions make expenditures for fuel unprofitable; or where there is poverty. The ox has often been classed as the slowest and poorest draft animal, but the Brahman cannot be so considered. A Brahman ox will walk fast and work dur-

ing hotter temperatures, on cheaper feed (more roughage, less grain), and with less investment in harness (yoke) than a horse, donkey, or mule. Brahman breeders! Have you overlooked a market?

Brahman Milk Production should be considered. The milking quality is highly variable. The annual average production in India is about 600 pounds of milk per cow. Certain cows of the Sahiwal breed have given as much as 11,000 pounds annually with exceptionally good feed, care, and management.

First-cross animals have been known to produce as much as 19,500 pounds of milk in a lactation period of 300 days. One crossbred cow had 18 calves during her lifetime and yielded a total of 154,779 pounds of milk. For high production under tropical conditions either a plan for continuous crossbreeding or a blending of the right proportion of blood of the best Indian and European dairy breeds must be determined through experimentation. This is not an easy task.

The percentage of butterfat in Brahman milk is above the average for Western breeds. It compares favorably with the milk of the Channel Island breeds. There are occasional milk samples that test abnormally high. This is also true of other breeds. There is no basis for the statement that the average test of Brahman milk is six or seven per cent. When this statement comes from travelers who have been in India, it probably arises from a confusion with buffalo milk, which is common there. In research in India (Schneider et al., 1948. The composition of milk, ICAR Misc. Bul. 61.)

recently published, 772 lactations with Indian cows, daily milk samples taken at two-week intervals, gave an average test of 5.09 per cent fat. In these investigations great care was taken to have all milkings supervised, and to have the milk samples represent the entire yield. Another average derived from a compilation of many samples from different parts of the country gives 4.83 per cent fat. The exact conditions of sampling of all of these latter tests that were averaged are unknown.

The rear quarters of the udder of Indian cows usually secrete less milk than the fore quarters—another respect in which they are different than cattle of European origin.

Indian cows are milked on the left side, not on the right.* Have you ever wondered why we handle animals on the "near" side in all other ways, but when we milk them we walk around to the "off" side? (A milking machine appears to operate equally well from either side—except when the cow objects.)

Beef Production is what most readers are interested in. Although cattle in India have never been selected for beef type, they nevertheless do have, distributed among the various breeds and types, many characteristics of a good beef animal. If these were not intrinsic and hereditary, Brahman breeders in the Western Hemisphere would not have been so successful in selecting for a beef

*This comment is inserted here to remind the reader that many differences in animals are "man made". They may not be intrinsic in the individual or in the breed. type as they have. It is true that in India, all of the best points of a beef animal are never found in the same individual. However, beef characteristics are all to be found in India, one or more being present on every good animal. This is also true in the United States, but skillful breeders have, by careful matings, made considerable advance in combining more of what they desire into the same individuals. The riddance of undesirable characters and the accumulation of the desirable is essentially a genetic problem of segregation and recombination of factors (and a difficult one, too) insofar as they are hereditary. The non-hereditary phases of beef quality come by good feeding, care, and management (particularly feeding) to develop them in each individual.

There are those who may point out that many more Brahman bulls than cows have been imported into the United States. Therefore a large proportion of the animals in the breed must have a small fraction of non-Brahman blood. Some have asserted that the best beef qualities of some of the best strains have come into the breed via this small fraction. Possibly in some cases that small fraction was a Longhorn or a poor range cow. In others it may have been Hereford, Shorthorn, or Aberdeen-Angus. Whatever good or bad has been brought into the breed by this means has been largely eliminated or retained (more or less diluted) insofar as there has been selection against or for each character. Certainly those animals, all of whose anexators were of Indian origin, can be



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selected toward a better beef type. There are some controversial questions regarding which one of these methods is best, but space does not permit full discussion here.

The American Brahman Breeders Association is to be commended for maintaining open herdbooks. The provision for registration of cattle after five top crosses of purebred Brahman bulls and an appraisal provides for the admission of many valuable animals. It is this gystem in England that has helped to make the great beef breeds there.

One of the specific wave in which the

the great beef breeds there.
One of the specific ways in which the beef carcass of the Brahman excells is in dressing percentage. They are very high in this respect, a factor that cannot be ignored in economic production.
At certain places in the past, there has been some discrimination against Brahman cattle on the market. They were often in such page condition that

At certain places in the past, there has been some discrimination against Brahman cattle on the market. They were often in such poor condition that buyers' tended to associate Brahmans with underfed cattle. This tendency has diminished during recent years. Cattle have been brought to the market in better condition. The meat buying public has eaten Brahman beef readily, usually without recognizing any difference. If any discrimination remains, it should gradually disappear. However, if Brahmans are marketed from the poorest range without any intermediate period of more liberal grazing or feeding, they cannot be expected to sell as well as other cattle from better grazing land. Brahmans have been utilized for poor nastures, for they can make use of them; however, it must be recognized that such feed does not prepare any animal for most favorable sale.

Brahmans Withstand Hardships in the tropics, the subtropics, and on the range. It seems logical to believe that "resistance" shows itself through certain definite characteristics (that have already been discussed) and that it is resistance to specific factors—such as those that follow. However, there are indications that impress one that Brahmans have a certain general hardiness, an overall toughness that enables them to take all of the hard knocks of life, no matter what they may be. In other words, they are versatile in their hardiness. Nevertheless, some of the specific factors for which they are known to be resistant are these:

The heat. Brahman cattle are frequently seen busily grazing in the sun while other cattle are lying in the shade or standing in a pool of water. Few animals have greater ability to endure high temperatures. Some of the various physiological reasons for this endurance of heat have been enumerated.

Humidity. Although experimental evidence indicates that cattle are more affected by heat than by humidity, nevertheless increased humidity appears to add to the oppressiveness of heat. Cattle are reared with greater difficulty in hot humid areas than in hot arid regions. Brahman cattle live and survive in extreme climates where others succumb.

braining cattle live and surve in extreme climates where others succumb.

Drouth and famine. In their native home and elsewhere, Brahman cattle have demonstrated their ability to "live through" when others die of thirst and of starvation. The various physiological reasons for this are discussed elsewhere in this article.

Resist parasites. The resistance of Brahman cattle to parasites is at least partly explained for external parasites by a tougher skin, by sweat glands, by secretions that repel insects, and by the

special muscular attachments (panniculus muscles) that move the skin and hake off the parasites. In addition, fine hair does not give as much shelter for parasites. The most notable resistance to rarasites is to ticks. Also, certain flies bother Brahmans less than other cattle.

Disease resistance. While complete immunity of Brahmans has not been proved, it is fairly well established that they are it is fairly well established that they are not as seriously affected by certain dis-eases as other cattle. Tick fever, anaplas-mosis, rinderpest, hoof-and-mouth dis-ease, anthrax, and tuberculosis are all diseases that affect Brahmans more or less, but evidence has been offered that they have greater resistance to them than the European breeds.

Brahman cattle will go farther for feed and water. They can utilize range that other cattle will not. Their longer legs and their ability to walk fast and trot with apparently little effort all contribute to this valuable asset. The fine, dense hair is said to reduce loss of water from the body through evaporation except, of course, when sweating occurs and the hair becomes damp.

They have great ability to utilize coarse feed. They will live on forage that other cattle refuse to eat. They browse on plants and trees that other cattle will not touch. They will thrive on roughage on which other cattle lose weight.

Greater efficiency in utilization of feed. Cattlemen with long experience insist that Brahmans make greater utiliza-tion of feed. It is stated that they utilize ton of feed. It is stated that they utilize a higher percentage of the nutritive content of feeds. Others have called it a superior "extractive power." Whatever this is, it apparently applies most with coarser feeds and at lower levels of feed intake. When the feed supply is low, greater efficiency in its use is very important; it makes the difference between portant; it makes the difference between survival and slow starvation. It is be-lieved that all animals tend to utilize their feed more completely when under-fed. This ability is increased in those that have been inured to such treatment from birth. It has been increased by generations of natural selection for this quality.

The experimental evidence regarding the possible superior digestive ability of the Brahman is conflicting. Simultaneously conducted digestion experiments in which pure Brahmans were compared with other purebred cattle on the same feed samples have never been published.

Lower feed capacity for production. In all fairness, it must be added that the same workers who claim the superior utilization of feed nutrients by Brah-mans at low levels of feed intake believe that European cattle have greater capac-ity for higher feed consumption and higher production under optimum conditions, when there is plenty of feed, mod-erate temperatures, etc.

Survival of the fittest. Brahman cat-Survival of the fittest. Brainan cat-tle are living examples of the "survival of the fittest," the fittest for the en-vironment, in a land of many diseases, parasites, feed shortages, heat and cold, rainy and dry weather, of hardships in which both man and beast must compete for the right to live.

Criticisms. In addition to the implied criticisms in the points already discussed, perhaps two should be mentioned specifically:

Brahman Cattle Are Slow Maturing. Some Cows Are Irregular Breeders.

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is variability. We can conclude that Brahman cattle are variable in these respects. As long as there is some variation, we can select for the most desirable animals. This is a challenge for the livestock breeder. We do know that some Brahmans respond to good feeding and will grow very rapidly. Any animal will grow slowly when it is underfed. This is a matter of self-protection—the Brahman will take care of itself. It responds to adverse circumstances and adjusts itself to them better than any other type of cattle. Irregular breeding, although it has been considerably improved in this country over India, is a characteristic in much the same class as slow maturity. Animals poorly fed do not calve annually; it would be suicidal to do so. Brahman cattle are the best qualified for survival, and survival must precede growth, production, and reproduction in any kind of country. Cattle must be selected to cope with the hazards in every environment.

The writer has observed many cases such as those mentioned in this article. Many of them have been confirmed by other persons in conversation, in letters, and in published articles. Many of these points, while they have been observed frequently in the field, have never been subjected to critical experimentation in which most of the factors of environment are controlled. Anyone trained in science realizes that it is easy to be misled in observation and in interpretation. Man cannot always make comparisons accurately from one time and place to another. Such comparisons are too likely to be subjective; to be dependent upon the pressure increase of unon the facts.

the observer instead of upon the facts. Why this statement? All of this vast store of Brahman lore should be tested experimentally. Each factor should be investigated. Each factor should be studied in controlled experiments with purebred or high-grade Brahmans. Whenever comparisons are made or implied regarding other breeds, actual experiments with the best specimens should be conducted by impartial and skilled research workers. We may find that we are wrong in observation or in interpretation. If we are wrong we should find it out. Who wants to delude himself? I believe that Brahman breeders have nothing to fear from research. The results of some experiments read like advertisements. There is every evidence that the progressive experiment stations of the South are going to investigate the Brahman thoroughly.

In closing I would like to bring out two points:

1. As continued selection and breeding toward the ideal Brahman beef type approaches its goal, greater emphasis should be placed on "grading up" range cattle with Brahman bulls. There will be less need of crossbreeding to obtain beef type from one parent and resistance to adverse factors from the other.

2. As selection and improvement in beef type progresses, continuous consideration should be given to the great assets already inherent in these cattle of India—resistance, hardiness, ability to produce under adverse conditions—never forgetting the possibility of losing these attributes of great value while reaching for others.

It is important to consider all of the points and factors in any breed of cattle, but also—to end with the same theme with which we started—it is important to you to be attracted by the breed, because unless you like them, you will never succeed with them.





I didn't know we could miss a magazine so much, so here's a couple of bucks for another year.—Mrs. R. H. McAshan, Jr., Box 116, Seminole, Texas.

JACETO

JACTTO

Zebu Association Progress

(Continued from Page 40)

tions of Swan Island would also provide a medium of improvement for our livestock industry, for it has been well-proven that there is always a need for an introduction of new and purer blood in the improvement and development of practically all species of livestock utilized in this country for the production of food." The leadership of the Zebu Association showed very definite interest in this aspect of the Swan Island project at the meeting. It was their consensus of opinion that Swan Island should be utilized for the importation of small quantities of highly selected breeding livestock that would render definite advancement to the breeds concerned.

Roy Martin, secretary of the Associa-tion, rendered a report to the board meeting concerning the growth and develop-ment of PAZA. Martin pointed out that the organization was created in August. 1946, as a herd registry organization concerned with the improvement and promotion of the Zebu cattle through the establishment of the herd registry of Indu-Brazil type Zebus. Since the beginning of the organization, Zebu breeders comprising the PAZA were concerned with the application of definite standards of selection to their herds, in order to segregate and to establish the most adaptable and practical breed type of Indian cattle best suited to efficient and economical production in North America. According to Martin, "various breeds of Indian cattle in North America had been established without universal application of standards as to breed types; results in the inter-mixing of the several breeds of which the Gyr, Guzerat, and Nellore breeds are most prominent." The secre-tary's report indicated that the reclassification of Brahman herds in Cuba and Mexico as well as in the United States now encompasses the breeding operations of over 200 breeders. Appraisals, by which the PAZA reclassification is being accomplished have involved some 25 000 accomplished, have involved some 25,000 head of Zebu type cattle. From this great number of purebreds, approximately 6,000 animals have selected and entered in the Zebu Association's herd register.

By this means the breeders participating in the reclassification program have segregated and identified only the top quality Indian cattle in North America of the highest possible breeding. In actuality, the Zebu Association has established aristocracy among North American

Membership in the Pan American Zebu Association reached the 250 mark with the election of the following active members: J. C. Wadsworth, Inez, Texas; J. H. Bloom, Roswell, New Mexico; Anderson and Swint, Madison, Alabama; A. R. Eppenauer, Marfa, Texas; J. W. Wofford, Francitas, Texas; Jeff Bracken, Tilden, Texas; and Hegar Brothers of Hockley,

In a discussion led by PAZA president Milby Butler, plans were made whereby the breeders comprising the Association would participate in the San Antonio Livestock Exposition scheduled for 1950. Butler was instructed to appoint a committee for the purpose of effecting the coordination required for the incorpora-tion of a Zebu show with the San Antonio Exposition.

The PAZA directors' meeting was terminated with a discussion relative to the appraisals being conducted by the JACETO - JACETO

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Association. It was pointed out that ex-tensive foundation appraisals during the past few months had extended from Ari-zona to Florida. The Zebu Association zona to Florida. The Zebu Association also conducts appraisals of all the off-springs of recorded cattle as a pre-requisite to their registration. Plans for streamlining both foundation and calf appraisal methods were introduced, but were deferred by the board for the con-sideration of the general membership meeting scheduled to be held in San An-tonio, Texas, during September, 1949.

Following the adjournment of the meeting, the PAZA and their guests were conducted on a three-day tour of Florida Brahman ranches by Director Dewey Willbanks of Tampa, The ranch operations of G. F. Epperson of Tampa; Jack James; Stuart Brothers; and Buck Mann, all of Bartow, Florida, and the United States Sugar Corporation of Clewiston, Florida, were inspected by the group.

Good Grass In Flood Control

(Continued from Page 28)

acres an hour. The districts have rebuilt some of their old drills and bought new ones. They now own 22 drills making a total of 120 combination seeders in addition to a few small fine-seed planters and the Bermuda planters. But even this isn't enough equipment to cover the 75,000 acres that will be planted on the Washita this year. Farmers are planting with everything they can get their hands on.

Clay E. Wilson, district conservationist at Chickasha, figures that farmers in the Grady County Soil Conservation District, assisted by work units at Chickasha and Rush Springs, will broadcast grass seed by hand on over 1,300 acres, will use phosphate spreaders to plant 250 acres and cotton planters for a similar amount and will plant about 1,900 acres with airnlanes. with airplanes.

Airplane seedings are of a trial na-ture and are not recommended by the SCS on a large scale. They are being tried only under certain conditions such as for overseedings where there is sufficient cover to prevent shifting of the seeds and in areas where the land is to badly gullied and rough to permit the use of field equipment. They are expected to be more successful in the winter when light rains and snows may work the seed into the topsoil. A plane can seed 75 to 100 acres per hour with two men on the ground to mark off the line of flight. Distribution of seed on the ground is good. The plane handles the light, chaffy grass seeds well through about the same attachments used for spraying poison dust. Air planting trials have also been made at Duncan and Fort Cobb.

In spite of the enthusiasm of farmers an spite of the enthusiasm of farmers and ranchers as well as SCS field per-sonnel, the planting of large acreages in the Washita would have been impossible had it not been for the big harvest of native grass seed in Northeast Okla-

Realizing that the lack of seed in sufficient quantities had continually handi-capped the program, SCS field men were capped the program, SCS field men were on the lookout for seed sources. In the Osage country of Oklahoma they found the heaviest grass seed crop in 40 years maturing. The greatest grass seed harvest in history was soon under way, with SCS men on hand. Grain combines moved into pastures and meadows in several

counties to reap the valuable seeds. In addition to seed harvested, on a share basis, by the SCS for its own use, hundreds of farmers were encouraged and assisted in harvesting seed for the market. The result was that in a few weeks the SCS had 60,000 pounds of sideoats grama seed and 1,200,000 pounds of mixed bluestem seed as its share, and landowners and independent harvesters had a like amount. Since the only money available for this harvest was flood control funds, the use of the SCS harvested seed is limited to flood control watersheds in Texas and Oklahoma. However, other districts purchase the seed on the market at greatly reduced prices. This harvest put new life into the regrassing movement. The SCS has on hand enough bluestem seed for this year and next for all watersheds approved for flood control operations in Texas and Oklahoma.

About 55,000 acres of new plantings and 10,000 acres of over-seeding will go to native grass mixtures on the Washita. Besides the bluestems, Indian and switchgrass and sideoats grama harvested by the SCS last fall, this mixture will include such grasses as blue grama, buffalo and sand lovegrass. It is estimated that about 600,000 pounds of grass seed will be planted on the Washita this year.

be planted on the Washita this year.

One of the largest grass plantings on the Washita this year was made by Marvin Neff, Madill, a cooperator with the Marshall County Soil Conservation District. Last fall Neff and his neighbor, Jack Drummond, were making plans to plant more than 1,500 acres between them when they learned from G. W. Stokes, work unit conservationist at Madill, that the district could not supply them with a drill for the length of time needed to seed that many acres and take care of their other cooperators. They did not want to buy a drill for their own use because after their seeding was done they would have no further use for it, but they did agree to put up the money for it, let the district buy it and pay 35 cents an acre, the regular district charge, for the use of it until they got their money back. With this understanding the drill was immediately ordered. Neff bought 2,500 pounds of bluestem mixture and started planting early in December. He secured additional seed from the district and now has planted more than 600 acres. Due to bad weather it was late before Drummond got the drill, but he started land preparation on 1,000 acres and will plant as late as the season permits, finishing up next winter.

Dorsey P. Parnell, in the East Bittercreek watershed near Chickasha, planted 286 acres in one planting and expected to have more. L. Carl Giles will seed approximately 250 acres by the time he is through. He is in the same watershed where farmers are trying to get their land treatment program finished so that flood control construction can begin at an early date. E. W. Hulsey is another farmer in this watershed who will top the 100-acre mark in plantings this year. Floyd van Schuyver, on the main branch of Bittercreek, will plant nearly 400 acres to grass.

If the 75,000 acres expected to be planted to grass on the Washita this year were all in one strip it would be 117 miles long and one mile wide. It would be about one-third the size of Marshall County. The total area that SCS technicians expect to plant to grass on the Washita approaches the size of the state of Delaware. That would make a lot of hay.



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The Bull Pen

Bu HENRY ELDER

Secretary Texas Hereford Association Since last writing we have had the opportunity of attending several Hereford tours; a meeting in Kansas City of state association officers from the various states and to visit quite a number of breeders, but it is still diffi-cult to decide just what to write about. In trying to write something each month which you think someone might read, you

get some ideas you think are pretty good until you get them down on paper and then they don't look so hot. It would be fine if we could tell you briefly about each herd we visit, but it would be impossible to brag about every breeder's bull or cow herd, and that's what would be expected by some breeders. Space would not Henry Elder permit telling about all the herds we visit anyway.



about all the herds we visit anyway.

The Blanco County Hereford breeders held their annual tour recently and as usual it was a most successful tour. They take two days to visit the breeders in the county and (unlike most tours) they never get in a hurry. Eats and drinks are plentiful at every stop. Blanco County, which is north of San Antonio chout 60 miles has one of the more active about 60 miles, has one of the more active associations in the state and they have a good sale down there every fall and each year show an improvement in the cattle they have to offer. The annual tour helps to stimulate more interest and get more good cattle in the sale. It is also very noticeable and also a very good thing how breeders clean up their places for a tour, some of which would not get it if it were not for the tour.

Reports from breeders over the state indicate grass is as good as it ever gets in many areas and better than it has been in many years most everywhere.

The breeders in southern Oklahoma

in the area known as Hereford Heaven had a very nice tour this year. They have a wonderful cow country and some progressive breeders over there.

The American Hereford Association held a meeting in Kansas City recently in which officers of the various state associations were asked to participate. Some 32 states were represented, with about 50 attending; matters such as money for shows, association sales, breed promotion, problems of record keeping, and any and all problems affecting the breeders or associations were discussed. Those attending were shown a color movie on Herefords which has recently been made available and which will no been made available and which will no doubt make a hit wherever it is shown. The several copies of it are now booked solid until fall. They contemplate hav-ing more copies made to take care of the many requests. The film portrays the Hereford in every section of the Nation both in registered herds and commercial herds—on the range, in the feed-lot and in the show ring. We recommend this picture, see it whether you own a cow or not.

The American Hereford Association has streamlined their office procedure

Bilt-Rite

HEREFORDS



Bilt-Rite Tone 10th

By Arledge Tone and out of Pauline Stanway 7th, a daughter of Beau Gwen 50th. We will be happy to show you the calves sired by this young herd bull.



We have nothing for sale at present, but we will have a very select offering sale day . . .

NOVEMBER 7, 1949

Arledge Ranch

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Let a Cowhand Handle Your Cattle



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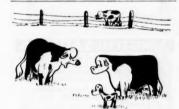
CHAS. M. HOLT, Pres.

and machines now do much of the work. Breeders marveled at the machines that seemingly do everything but talk. They are handling about 1,250 applications per day and have handled over 250,000 in the past nine months. It now takes about 11 days for certificates to clear through the office and about 7 days for transfers. Breeders who keep their records straight have no difficulty in getting their certi-ficates and transfers through in good order.

The American Hereford Association is sponsoring some type studies in col-laboration with the agricultural colleges in Ohio, Kansas and Oklahoma—cer-tainly a topic that gets considerable discussion at every show, sale or wherever Hereford breeders gather and one in which there is considerable difference of opinion. Since the Oklahoma station was opinion. Since the Oklahoma station was not much out of the way, we decided to come back by there and see for ourselves what the three types looked like, and maybe be in a better position to understand the results when all have been made available. Briefly here is the general plan of the type studies: Three general types, large, medium and small cattle—96 head in each group selected from herds in Montana and Wyoming. All were selected in the same area so that range and climatic conditions would not range and climatic conditions would not range and climate controls would not cause variation due to environment pre-vious to the test. All were calved about the same time. The 96 head in each size group were divided into three groups each of the three states to get a group similar to those going to the other states. Each station then divided each size group nach station then divided each size group into three groups with ten steers in each group. The first group are being full fed for 100 days; the second group were rough wintered and will then be full fed 100 days; while the third group will be rough wintered, summer grazed, then rough wintered again and sold off grass part summer persent at them. next summer as grass fat steers.

It will likely take several years of testing at these three stations to arrive at some definite conclusions. No results at some definite conclusions. No results will be announced until all three stations have completed the test on the first group of steers. Carcass grades, dressing percentage and many other factors will also enter into the picture before conclusions can be reached and then further study may be necessary. Whether definite conclusion can be agried at as for nite conclusion can be arrived at as to the type to produce is also problematical. It is an earnest effort to decide which of the three types—large, medium or small, is the most profitable to produce. We hope to give you further information regarding these type studies from time to

I will be looking forward to receiving my first copy of The Cattleman as it is a worth while magazine.—Mr. Ervin M. Schmutz, Box 248, Canadian, Texas.



"Grandpa was right! You just can't put too much trust in a barbed wire fence!

PARKER COUNTY FRONTIER DAYS

SECOND ANNUAL

TER HORSE SHOW

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS ★ JULY 29-30, 1949

* Friday July 29, 1949, 1 P. M.

Class-1-49 Stud Colt

Class-2-48 Stud Colt

Class-3-47 Stud Colt

Class-5-49 Mare Colt. Class-6-48 Mare Colt. Class-7-47 Mare Colt.

Class-4-46 & older stud Class-8-46 & older mare.

Entrance fee \$4.00 each class. Trophies & Ribbons all classes. Entries close 12 Noon day of show.

* Saturday July 30, 1949, 2 P. M.

Class-A-Geldings at halter all ages.

Class—B—Performance classes.

1. 3-year-old and under.

2. Over 3 years.

Entrance fee \$4.00. Trophy & Ribbons.

J. J. Miles, Chairman Cresson, Texas

Aaron Hays, Secretary P. O. Box 303, Weatherford, Texas

SHOW PLACE SHERIFF'S POSSE CLUB. RODEO IULY 27, 28, 29 & 30, 1949.



See His Calves at the ranch

WHR Symbol 4th heads our herd bull battery and his first calves show great promise. We'll be happy to show them.

Other herd sires are Master Donald 9th by NHR Nevada Donald 10th, FL Mixer 733rd and FL Beau Zento 796th.

Visitors Welcome

WHR Symbol

WHR Helmsman 3d. Jan. 29, 1946,

WHR Donna Domino Prince Domino Randolph

Agnes Domino 4th

WHR Proud Princeps 9th
WHR Royal Heir. 112th
WHR Super Sally 19th
Prince Domino Randolph
Prince Domino Randolph
2d
Donna Anna 59th
Prince Domino 4th

N-DE RANCH

WATOVA, OKLA, on US 169, 7 mi, south of Nowata or 40 N.E. of Tulsa. F. E. Stanley, 105 North Boulder, Tulsa 3, Okla. & Bruce DeWitt, At the Ranch, 4 mi. West of Watova H. Dane Noe, *Herdsman*

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CATTLE and LAND

On Commission Stocker and Feeder Cattle Our Specialty

Seymour, Texas ...





Pump Handle Pete Gays: Water's No Joke to us Ranchers

Here's one I read in the joke colume—Advice: If you're troubled by mosquitos, turn 3 or 4 bats loose in your bedroom before going to sleep.

That makes just about as much sents to me as a creaky ole windmill. Sometimes, since I put in that Jensen Pump Jack, I think some of my neighbors is get bats in their belifry, the way they hang on to their rusty ole windmills.

No sir, weter's no joke to us runchers and you'll shore get a laugh on the weather when you put one in. Write to 1004 Fourteenth St., Ceffeyville, today for free literature. Don't let the loke be on you.

JENSEN BROS. MFG. CO.

COFFEYVILLE, KANSAS, U. S. A. EXPORT OFFICE, 50 Church St. New York City

STOCKER CATTLE

Let Me Buy Your Stockers Here in

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it has been proven our native and BRAHMAN stock do excellently in

Write or Wire

GILBERT S. FORTUNE PRAIRIE ACRES

KISSIMMEE, FLA.
Licensed and Bended for Your Protection

See that your horses are represented in The Cattleman's Horse Issue, Sept. 1.

Texas Fair Offers \$65,285 in Livestock Premiums

THE State Fair of Texas, October 8-23, is offering a total of \$65,285 in premiums in the livestock division, an increase of nearly \$3,000 over last year.

Beef cattle exhibitors will share in \$25,200; dairy cattle, \$12,900; swine, \$8,300; sheep, \$3,213; angora goats, \$732; horses, \$4,750; junior livestock show, \$9,440.

Premiums in the beef cattle department include \$11,500 for the National Aberdeen-Angus show; \$4,250 for Brahmans; \$7,500 for Herefords; and \$1,800 for Shorthorns.

Following is the schedule of livestock shows to be held during the fair:

National Aberdeen-Angus Show, October 8-13.

Hereford Cattle Show, October 8-13. Shorthorn Cattle Show, October 8-13. Quarter Horse Show, October 8-14. Brahman Cattle Show, October 8-14. Breeding Swine Show, October 8-16. Sheep and Angora Goat Show, October 8-16.

Dairy Cattle Show, October 14-21.
Palomino Horse Show, October 14-21.
Junior Livestock Show, October 17-22.
Junior Market Turkey Show, October

Junior Market Broiler Show, October 14-20.

Seven auction sales will be held, as follows:

Wednesday, October 12, 1:00 p. m.— National Aberdeen-Angus Sale, sponsored by Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association. Tommy Brook, Sales Manager, Camp San Saba, Texas. Thursday, October 13, 1:00 p. m.—All

Thursday, October 13, 1:00 p. m.—All Breed Swine Sale, sponsored by Texas Swine Breeders Association. E. M. Regenbrecht, Secretary, College Station, Texas. 2:00 p. m.—Junior Market Turkey Auction Sale.

Auction Sale.

Thursday, October 20, 1:00 p. m.—
Guernsey Sale, sponsored by Texas
Guernsey Breeders Association. W. C.
Hardman, Secretary, Box 334, Grand
Prairie, Texas. 2:00 p. m.—Junior Market Broiler Auction Sale.

Friday, October 21, 1:00 p. m.—Milking Shorthorn Sale, sponsored by Southwestern Milking Shorthorn Association. Webb Joiner, Secretary, Box 364, Arlington, Texas.

Saturday, October 22, 9:30 a. m.— Junior Livestock Auction Sale. (Fat Steers, Fat Lambs, and Fat Barrows.)



"Danged if I know! Where do them radio cowboys put their guitars when they go to sleep?"









The brand is the cattleman's coat of arms. Is yours recorded?

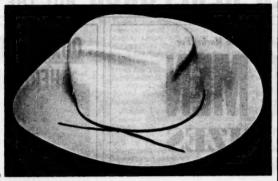
The most talked about hat in the Southwest! | Texas Polled Hereford News

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Genuine hand-woven Panama made in South America. A high quality Panama at \$8.50.

A finely woven, light weight (3½ oz.), water repellent straw hat made in the Philippines. Our very finest western straw hat. Price \$11.50.

A slightly open woven, very light weight (2 oz.), water repellent treated straw hat with a smooth linen-like finish, hand woven in China. Price \$11.50.

We carry complete line of Hyer Boots.

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Sale Starts

JULY 15th at 7:30 P. M.

SELLING-40 Quarter Horses, featuring the get and service of the famed Question Mark-unparalleled on the track and as a sire of Palomino, Quarter-type show horses. The greatest sire of Quarter racing horses of our time.

THOROUGHBREDS by the noted Blue Pair; American Saddlers that are real show prospects; 20 head of registered, attractively colored Tennessee Walking Horses . . . Registered Arabians . . . Using and cow-horses.

IF YOU WANT SHOW HORSES FOR THIS FALL, PLEASURE MOUNTS AND USING HORSES FOR NOW, BE WITH US!!

Sale Sponsored by L. L. Everley Stables, Tulsa Fairgrounds For Catalogues and Further Information Write

THE RANCHMAN, 136 N. Santa Fe, Tulsa, Okla,

The Cattleman's Annual Horse Issue will be off the press September 1. Get your advertising copy in promptly.

By HENRY FUSSELL, Secretary Texas Polled Hereford Association

HE T. P. H. A. show and sale sched-THE T.P. H. A. show and sale scheduled for Clifton, Texas, this fall has been definitely set for September 30, and October 1. Show by classes on September 30, and sale on October 1. Dale Burleson of the Bowen Hereford Farms, Coleman, Texas, will preside as Judge over the show classes on September 30; Walter Britten, College Station, Texas, will cry the sale on October 1. This will be the first Polled Hereford event in Texas for the fall of 1949. Exhibitors can show at Clifton, move on to event in 1exas for the fall of 1949. Ex-hibitors can show at Clifton, move on to Dallas, from Dallas to Shreveport, and from Shreveport to the National at Mem-phis, Tennessee, November 7, 8, 9.

Letter from Clifford McBride, Dallas, Texas, advises that he is now operating a Polled Hereford ranch just west of Frisco, Texas, known as Loma Linda Ranch. Clifford is a son-in-law of Robert A. Halbert, therefore, has the ranch stocked with some of those fine Domestic Mischief Polled Herefords. A visit to this ranch no doubt, would be a great pleasure, and that is what we are planning on doing in the near future.

Ollie Newman, Mart, Texas, advises that his Polled Hereford operations on the N Bar C ranch near Mart are just about what the Doctor prescribed. Ollie about what the Doctor prescribed. Office is a fine cattleman and is likely to pop out any day with a fine show string of Polled Herefords. We are glad to learn that Ollie is getting along so well. In fact, we would like to hear from the rest of you from time to time in order that we may tell the other breeders what you

The A. P. H. A. through its genial executive secretary Don Chittenden has invited the presidents and secretaries of all State associations to visit in Kansas City on August 5 and 6, as guests of the National Board of Directors, to look over the general offices and discuss mat-ters pertaining to the Polled Hereford industry. It is our intention to attend this meeting. Will give you a report on the meeting when we return.

We talk a great deal about the Polled Hereford industry, and particularly about the members of the T. P. H. A. who maintain registered herds, but that it is not all of the industry. There are it is not all of the industry. There are a number of commercial operations of greater or less size, all concentrating on the Polled Hereford. S. M. Prewit and Son, Pecos, Texas, have been for a number of years operating a great herd of Polled Hereford breeding cows on a commercial basis. We do not know the exact size of the herd, but it runs well into four figures in the breeding herd. The Prewits have recently purchased a ranch on the New Mexico line which indicates they intend to expand their already large Polled Hereford operation.

Miss Nellis Hanceck of Lamar Coun-

Miss Nellie Hancock of Lamar County, near Sumner, Texas, operates her own herd of commercial Polled Hereford cows, and to look at them one would not know that they are not all purebred. not know that they are not all purebred. She does her own fence riding, vaccinating and general operation of the ranch. She lives alone and likes it. On rare occasions for real heavy work she will employ a man, but for the most part Miss Nellie operates the ranch on her

J. D. Shay, Refugio, Texas, has a registered herd of about five hundred cows; and also has a commercial herd of about twelve hundred head of Polled Hereford

TEXAS POLLED HEREFORDS "EVERYTHING

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RGE SIZ In Stock NOW!

		Sizes
Dress	Pants 28	to 60
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Sox	91/2	to 13
Hots	61/2	to 71/8
Belts	2	to 56

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Overalls .								.30	to	56
Leather C	0	0	h					.34	to	54
Coveralls								.12	to	50
Raincoats								. 8	to	54
Shorts								.28	to	56
Undershirt	ts							.30	to	54

-MAIL ORDERS FILLED SAME DAY RECEIVED!-KALLISON'S RANCH . . . Breeder of Registered, Polled Herefords! EVERYTHING FOR THE FARMER AND RANCHER AT THE BIG COUNTRY STORE!



World's Largest Herd of Registered Polled Herefords

NOW FOR SALE—150 young registered Polled Hereford bulls and 250 females.

Some show-fitted but most of them raised practically; and fairly and sensibly priced.

Register of Merit bloodlines through the close-up Larry Domines and Beau Brummel Returns. Other sires of popular bloodlines such as Advanced Domino, Domestic Mischief, Superior Prince Rolls 1st. Write

JOHNSON BROS., Jacksboro, Texas

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WINKEL'S HEREFORD RANCH

me of the Star Domine Polled Hereford Cattle and Registered Angora Goats.

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LLANO. TEXAS

Polled Herefords

With 450 head of breeding cows in the herd we can furnish bulls in car lots for the range or herd bull pros-pects for the registered herd. A few choice females for saie at all times.

Burleson & Johns, Whitney, Texas Albert Kyle, Mgr.

POLLED HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Herd Bull Prospects and Good Quality Range Bulls

M. E. Fry & Sons - Cisco, Texas

Trenfield Polled Herefords

Featuring Mellow Mischief and Polled President Breeding

John Trenfield, Mgr. FOLLETT, TEXAS

Telephone 900-F-4

QUALITY POLLED HEREFORDS

HERD SIRES

Beau Blanco 53d NM Real Domino

Domestic Mischief 53d Star Domino M 9th

NM Real Domino 14th

COW HERD

Daughters of Jr. Spartan 9th, Vic-tor Stanway and Advanced Dom. M 19th with a few good daughters of other noted sires. We have a few good bulls about a year old for sale.

N. M. MITCHELL

SANDERSON, TEXAS

OAKDALE RANCH

Polled Herefords

Yearling Bulls and Heifers for Sale

JOHN P. CLASSEN

R. R. 3, Box 211, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

POLLED HEREFORDS

Cows of Woodrow and Domestic Mischief breeding. Also horned cows from the Mousel and Stribling herds.

PRINCIPAL HERD SIRES DOMESTIC MISCHIEF 6th DOMESTIC WOODROW WOODROW MISCHIEF 2d

Let us show you their sons and daughter

SONORA, TEXAS

Hill Polled Hereford Ranch

Herd Sires: T. Mellow Conqueror 2d, Comprest Domino A, Don Domino, H. Royal Rollo 3d, H. Prince Rollo 2d, Aztec Domino 3d, Domino D. Blanchard 50th and Bonnie Lad.

FAIRFIELD, TEXAS

The Cattleman - Subscription rates: One year, \$2; three years, \$5; five years, Shattuck, Okla. | \$8; foreign, one year, \$4.



1500 S AGNEW

Dept. C.





3-in-1 load, squeeze, and trailer. One man puts on and off wheels by winch. Adjustable for bulls, cows, baby calves, sheep, goats and hogs. Only chute of its kind.

(Patent pending.)

STREAMLINED AND SUPERIOR

Write for Particulars

J. D. SHAY

Largest herd of Polled Herefords in South Texas

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

HERD BULLS
Rollo Mischief 1st, 3878303-195644
Plato Domino 57th, 4768401-265570
These bulls are used on cows of Woodrow
and Plato bloodlines.

We always have something for sale.

J. G. GOLIGHTLY HICO, TEXAS

Gollihar's Hereford Ranch

Breeders of

Double Standard

Polled Hereford Cattle
Ranch 12 Miles Northwest of Town

W. R. GOLLIHAR WHITNEY, TEXAS

Claud J. Carter Jr.

Alamo National Bldg., San Antonio, Texas Phone Garfield 5842

Matters handled promptly by mail within twentyfour hours from receipt. Enclose five dollars together with stamped addressed envelope, for reply. cows. This is the largest herd of Polled Herefords in South Texas.

Mr. Benavides Volpe, Laredo, Texas, in connection with a registered herd of Polled Herefords, also operates a commercial herd of the same variety. No doubt, there are many other herds of commercial Polled Herefords, but these we have mentioned we do know about. Also, we know there is a great demand from the range breeders for Polled Hereford bulls of high quality in lots of fifty to seventy-five, uniformly bred. The Polled Hereford industry has a great future.

Polled Hereford breeders will have a shot at \$9,000.00 in premium money in Texas this fall, including \$1,500.00 at Clifton, \$7,500.00 at Dallas. Then there will be \$6,500.00 at the National; also, there will be some premium money at Shreveport, but we do not know at the present writing how much. At any rate, lets get ready for the fall circuit, Clifton, Dallas, Shreveport and the National.

Ravenstein Polled Hereford Sale

	SU	MMARY		
15	Bulls	\$ 8,310;	avg.	\$554
21	Females	7,935;	avg.	378
36	Lots	16,245;	avg.	451

WILLOW Creek Stock Farm, owned by John Ravenstein & Son, Belmont, Kans., held its annual Polled Hereford sale at the farm, May 5. There was a buyers' market on bulls as all of the bulls sold looked like good investments at the prices paid. All but one of the bulls offered were over two years old. The sale featured the get and service of WHR Leskan 2d or the get and service of his sons.

Leskan A A 2d, a son of WHR Leskan A 3d, topped the sale at \$900 to Harvey E. Shepman, Hollyrood, Kans. WHR Leskan A 5th, a proven son of WHR Leskan 2d, sold for \$775 to Allen Synovc, Enola, Nebr. Leskan A 32d, another son of the "2d", sold for \$720 to John Bentley, Howard, Kans.

M. Louise Williams, Fulton, Mo., purchased the top selling female as she paid \$500 for Lady WHR Leskan 56th by WHR Leskan 2d. E. R. Sutley, Amistad, N. Mex., paid a near female top of \$490 for Lady WHR Leskan 45th by the "2d". Three females sold at the \$450 figure and eleven head sold for \$400 or over in the twenty-one head female offering. Polled Hereford breeders from the six states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, New Mexico, South Dakota and Nebraska made purchases.

Col. Chas. Corkle conducted the auction.



"By crackies, yore RIGHT! I bin tyin' th' diamond hitch wrong for 62 years!"



DIFFERENT ... OUTSTANDING

This NEW-HACKAMORE BIT was developed to meet the demands of today's top horse trainers. It has been thoroughly tested and highly recommended before being placed on the market.

The neseband is a streng leather covered STEEL CABLE. This movebie neseband will absolutely not drop over the horse's ness. The leverage is independent of the headstall rings and eliminates the possibility of pinching the horse's mouth. The cheeks are hand-forged from tough steel, brightly nickel-plated. Dressy, yet practical and serviceable; made to withstand the roughest use.

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER. If he does not stock it,

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	Address. City	
•	Dept. C-18 Box 233 El Paso, Texas	

LEAGUE RANCH

REGISTERED

HEREFORDS

PRINCE DOMINO BREEDING

Thanks to our many good customers for taking all of our sale cattle this Spring...nothing to offer at this time.

VISITORS WELCOME

JACK IDOL, Mgr.

BENJAMIN, TEXAS

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

Texas Livestock Markets' Review

Price Range at Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio During Past Month

FORT WORTH Receipts of all classes of livestock continued to show decreases at Fort Worth in June, as compared with the same period a year earlier. The reduction was more pronounced in sheep numbers than in other classes.

Prices for most classes of cattle and calves held up well late in May and early June but sharp declines came around the middle of the month, at a time when markets for practically all commodities broke. Most classes of cattle and calves dropped \$1.00@2.00 and more. Best grades showed the least loss with low qualified offerings showing drastic price slashes, causing a very wide range between the poorest and best cattle and calves. For instance, there was nearly a \$20.00 per hundred spread between sorry canner cows at \$8.00 and well finished steers at \$27.00.

Good and choice drylot steers and yearlings were quotable from \$23.00@26.00, top \$27.00; plain and medium shortfeds and grassers \$17.00@22.00; cutter grade yearlings down to \$14.00 and below.

Butcher cows sold around \$13.50@ 16.50 after the break, a few best fat cows \$17.00@18.50, cutters \$12.00@13.50 and canners \$10.00@12.00, low-yielding kind down to \$8.00.

Sausage bulls sold mainly from \$16.00 @19.50; plain offerings down to \$14.00 and less; and smooth fed bulls up to \$20.00 and higher.

Bulk of the well fattened calves cleared from \$23.00@26.00 after topping at \$28.00 earlier in the month. Common and medium lots sold from \$15.00@21.00 and culls \$12.00@15.00.

Medium and good qualified stocker and feeder yearlings moved from \$18.00 (223.00; choice to \$24.00 and common kind \$18.00 down. Most stocker calves went out from \$19.00(25.00, practical top \$26.00. Stocker cows turned from \$14.00(217.00.

Best fed cattle and fat calves still are selling \$2.00@3.00 higher than the low time along in February of this year, but most of the low grade offerings show declines, the latter case being a general rule when grassers start coming in volume.

The lamb market held up well the first two weeks in June with springers selling up to \$30.00, but prices slumped about \$4.00@5.00 later. A similar trend was noted in older sheep.

noted in older sheep.

Hogs soared from a low top of \$17.75
the middle of May, to \$21.50 in June, but eased from this mark later.

SAN ANTONIO All livestock, with the exception of hogs, showed declines on the San Antonio market during June. At the close of the third week, all weights of butchers and sows were 50c to 75c higher and feeder pigs were mostly 75c up. Slaughter steers were mostly 50c lower when compared with the previous month's close. Cows ruled \$1.50@2.00 lower with bulls and slaughter calves 50c to \$1.00 down. Stocker calves looked mostly \$1.00 lower with instances \$2.00@3.00 off on common and medium.

Average to high medium grass-fat steers cashed at \$22.75@24.00. Fifteen loads averaging 1143-1192 pounds sold at \$23.25@23.75 and 10 loads high medium 1266-pound weights moved at \$24.00. Bulk of low to average medium 903-1260 pounds earned \$20.50@22.50. Common under 1000 pound weights claimed \$18.50@20.00 with canner and cutter steers going at \$15.00@16.00. Trade early in the period listed a package low good 750-pound fed yearlings at \$25.50. Medium to low good 550-650-pound yearlings ranged from \$21.00@

Common and medium beef cows sold chiefly in a \$16.50@18.50 spread during the period, but late sales dropped to \$15.00. Several loads medium cashed at \$18.85 early in the month, but similar kinds dropped to \$17.50@18.00 late. Canners and cutters commanded \$12.50@16.00, mostly \$14.50 down at the close. Common and medium sausage bulls sold mostly at \$18.00@21.00, little above \$20.00 late. Weighty medium and good sausage bulls reached \$21.50. Cutters under 1000 pounds took \$17.00@18.00.

Bulk of medium and good slaughter calves scored \$22.00@26.00 while odd lots Brahman-type high dressing offerings cleared at \$26.50@27.40. Common turned at \$18.00@22.00 and culls \$13.50 @17.00.

Medium and good stocker calves spread from \$21.00@26.00 with steers listed at \$24.00@26.00 and heifers \$23.00@24.00. Medium and good yearlings sold at \$20.00 @23.50. Inferior and common calves and yearlings claimed \$15.00@20.00, most sales being around the \$17.00@18.00 mark. Common and medium cows spread from \$15.00@18.00.

from \$15.00@18.00.

At the close of the third week of the month, San Antonio was one of the few markets which showed price gains on hogs for the month. All weights of butchers and sows were listed at 50c to 75c higher. Good and choice 180-270 pound butchers sold in a \$20.50@21.25 spread. Small lots of 150-160 pounds claimed \$19.50@20.50. Sows sold mainly at \$16.00 @17.00, the \$16.00 level raking weights 400 pounds and above. Medium to choice 90-130 pound feeder pigs earned \$18.50@19.00.

Spring lambs and shorn lambs and yearlings suffered greatest losses during the period. Spring lambs at the close of the third week listed \$3.00@4.00 losses while shorn lambs and yearlings were mostly \$4.00 down with instances \$4.50 off. Shorn ewes were \$2.50@3.00 lower. Medium and good spring lambs cleared \$20.50@26.50 with a few lots of good and choice selling early at \$28.00@29.00. Medium and good shorn lambs took \$19.00 @25.00 and culls \$10.00@41.00 Medium.

Medium and good spring lambs cleared \$20.50@26.50 with a few lots of good and choice selling early at \$28.00@29.00. Medium and good shorn lambs took \$19.00 @25.00 and culls \$10.00@41.40.0 Medium and good shorn ewes and wethers made \$8.50@12.00 with cull and common \$7.00 @8.50. Medium and good spring feeder lambs sold at \$17.00@21.50. Shorn feeder lambs moved in a \$14.00@8.80.0 spread. Medium wether Angoras cashed at \$8.50 @9.00, cull and common nannies \$7.50@8.25. Kids generally ranged in a \$3.50@4.50 spread with a few to \$5.00@5.25 per head.

HOUSTON The past four weeks saw salable receipts of cattle and calves make substantial gains over the previous four-week period, but fall considerably short of the figures for the corresponding week of last year. The current receipts amounted to 5,796 cattle and 10,804 calves, while the preceding period's totals were 4,656 cattle and 8,306 calves and last year's receipts for the same period were 8,465 cattle and 12,555 calves.

Slaughter steers were never offered in sufficient quantities to establish the market, and several consignments of

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stocker steers arrived. The bulk of the salable supply consisted of slaughter cows, yearlings and calves, with calves and yearlings making up the bulk. Stocker calves were fairly well represented.

The demand was rather broad for slaughter cows, light slaughter calves and stocker classes at times, but times occurred when all classes found a dull market.

Slaughter cows and calves showed strength during the first three weeks of the period and some gains in prices were noted while sausage bull prices remained constant. Stocker calves experienced slight price increases early in the period, but during the last week of trading, all slaughter and stocker classes suffered sharp decreases. Compared with the close snarp decreases. Compared with the close of the previous four-week period, slaughter yearlings about \$2.00 lower, slaughter cows \$1.00@1.50 down, slaughter calves \$2.00@3.00 under, sausage bulls off 50c and stocker classes around \$2.00 lower.

At the close medium and good slaughter yearlings cashed from \$19.00@23.00. Common, medium and good slaughter cows from \$15.50@17.50, few to \$18.00, canner and cutter from \$12.50@15.50, with emaciated cows \$10.00 and under. with emaciated cows \$10.00 and under. Cutter to medium sausage bulls ranged from \$14.50@17.50 with a few good heav-ies to \$19.00. Light good slaughter calves brought \$25.00@26.00 and heavier weights from \$23.00@24.00. At times, during the month light calves made \$29.00 and one lot at \$29.25. Medium grade closed from \$20.50@22.50, common from \$18.00@20.00 and cull from \$13.00@17.00. The quality of the stocker calves was rather low and most white-face calves ranged from \$16.50@20.50. Brahmans bulked at \$18.00 down. Common and medium stocker cows ruled from \$14.00@16.50 and common and medium steers from \$16.00@19.00.

Red Oak Farms Angus Sale

SUMMARY \$ 3.745: ave. 13,375; avg. 30 Females 446 40 Lots 17,120; avg.

ORE than a \$100 increase on the per head average over last year's first sale illustrates the approval of Angus breeders in the four-state area of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Kansas for Red Oak Farm's Angus. This year's sale was held May 26 at the farm near Rocky Comfort, Missouri. The featured Red Oak herd sires are Black Peer 34th of Angus Valley by Prince Sun-beam 105th, Prince 105th of Red Oak by Prince Sunbeam 105th, Prince Sunbeam 321st by Prince Sunbeam 100th and Beefmaker 38th by Ever Prince of Sunbeam.

Prince 105th of Red Oak 2d by Prince Sunbeam 105th topped the entire auction at \$1,100 to L. M. Thornton, Garden City, Mo. ROF's Eileenmere by Eileenmere 649th soid for \$535 to Earl Witty, Harrison, Ark.

F. C. Lundy, Joplin, Mo., a top buyer in last year's auction, paid the female top of \$800 for ROF's Miss Barbara by top or \$500 for KOF's Miss Barbara by Eileenmere 503d. Wichita Blackbird 5th by Beefmaker 21st with a bull calf at foot by Prince Sunbeam 321st sold for \$700 to Virgil Cooper, Windsor, Mo. Mr. Lundy also purchased Victoria Black Rose by Bar Eileenmere bred to Prince Sunbeam 321st for \$675.

Cols. Roy Johnston and Ray Sims did the selling.



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The Cattleman

National Aberdeen-Angus Show Dallas, Texas, October 8-15, 1949

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\$273,378

BOUT 1,700 commercial Angus females and calves, including 31 reg-istered bulls, sold in the fifth annual Texas Aberdeen-Angus Association Distribution Sale at San Angelo, Texas,

The 31 registered bulls averaged \$498 The 31 registered bulls averaged \$438 per head. Revolution's Blackbird 38th by Alford's Revolution 17th, consigned by Jess Alford, Paris, Texas, topped the bulls at \$1,375 to Lester Tatum, Houston, Texas. Two bulls sold at the \$1,100 figure, one owned by Johnson & Moore, Veribest, Texas, and the other by Richard Fowler, Ninnekah, Okla. Luther Mc-Clung, Fort Worth, sold a bull at \$1,010.

A total of 433 pairs of commercial cows and calves sold for an average of \$261. and calves sold for an average of \$261. Top price on pairs was \$310 on 13 pairs bought by Sol Kelly, Sonora, Texas. These cows and calves were consigned by Ray Willoughby, San Angelo. Average on 815 head of single cows and heifers was \$170. Top price on the singles was \$197 across for 12 head paid by W. W. Oles, Brady, Texas. Biggest buyers of the day were Harris Mullens, Dalhart, Texas, 287 head, and Sol Kelly, Sonora, 272 head.

Col. Don Estes did the selling.

National Aberdeen-Angus Show at Dallas Oct. 8-13

WITH a bulging premium list of \$11,500, the National Aberdeen-Angus Show, Oct. 8-13, will be a major feature of the 1949 State Fair

of Texas in Dallas.
A goal of 500 of the top Aberdeen-Angus cattle from all sections of the United States and Canada exhibiting in the national show has been set by Frank the national show has been set by Frank Richards, secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association. Herds exhibiting at the American Royal will be released at 6 p. m. Thursday, Oct. 13, with the remaining herds staying through Sunday, Oct. 16. More than a million people are expected to attend the Fair during this period, including some 75,000 4-H Club members, Future Farmers of America and Future Homemakers. Saturday Oct. 15 makers, Saturday, Oct. 15.

makers, Saturday, Oct. 15.
Judging dates are Oct. 11 and 12.
Sponsored by the Texas Aberdeen-Angus
Association, the National AberdeenAngus Sale has been announced for 1
p. m. Wednesday, Oct. 12, in the State
Fair's livestock arena. Tommy Brook of
Camp San Saba, Texas, will be in charge
of the sale of the sale.

With a banquet climaxing the day's festivities, Oct. 12 has been designated National Aberdeen-Angus Day at the 1949 State Fair. The banquet will be held that night at the Baker Hotel with attractive trophies being presented to winners of the Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion awards as well as the Best Ten Head Award.

A complete livestock premium list for the 1949 State Fair may be obtained by writing Ray W. Wilson, manager of the livestock department of the State

Fair of Texas, Dallas, Texas.

Aberdeen-Angus officials will work hand in hand with officials of the State Fair to make it the outstanding cattle exhibit at the sixty-fourth annual Texas exposition. Working on arrangements are Happy Shahan, Brackettville, Texas, president of the Texas Aberdeen-Angus



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Eleventh Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman will be published September 1. Advertisers are urged to send in advertising copy early.

Association; Luther McClung, chairman of the entertainment committee, and Tommy Brook, director of the American

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association.
They are working with Ben E. Cabell, general chairman of the Fair's livestock committee; Ben Carpenter, chairman of the livestock public relations committee, and Mr. Wilson.

Vaccinate Cattle to Ward Off Blackleg, Veterinarian Urges

NTI - BLACKLEG vaccine should A hir-blackled vaccine should be administered to young cattle between the ages of six months and two years," advises Dr. C. H. Mc-Elroy, Oklahoma A. & M. College veterinarian.

Blackleg, known also as quarter ill or black quarter, is one of the really deadly diseases of cattle. There is no cure for the disease, and death usually occurs within 36 hours after the organism enters the body.

It is caused by a micro-organism that usually enters the body of the animal through small cuts or punctures in the skin. Large cuts or open wounds are not favorable for growth of the organism.

Calves four to five months old some-

times become infected, but very young animals evidently have an inherited or natural immunity which gradually wears off as they approach six months of age. Dr. McElroy reports that the disease is br. McLiroy reports that the disease is seldom contracted by cattle past two years of age, and almost absolute immunity is noted after three years.
Sheep and goats occasionally contract the disease, but other animals appear to

be immune.

be immune.
"Symptoms of the disease make it
easily recognized. High fever, loss of
appetite, and suspension of rumination
are noted first, followed by great depression. Breathing becomes difficult,
and the animal has difficulty in moving about. It frequently lies down. Rapidly developing swellings in tissues under the skin are characteristic. They may ap-pear on the neck and shoulders, beneath the breast, and on the flanks and thighs."

Medicinal treatment of animals has thus far proved unavailing. The only reliable and effective means known for

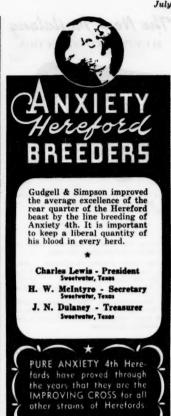
liable and effective means known for protecting animals is vaccination, states Dr. McElroy. It has been thoroughly tried and proved to be reliable.

Vaccines have greatly improved in recent years. Those produced at the present time include blackleg bacterin, natural aggressin, cultural aggressin, cultural vaccine, tissue yeacine. vaccine, tissue vaccine.

Immunity conferred varies according to the kind of vaccination varies according to the kind of vaccine used and may last 12 to 18 months or longer. Anti-blackleg serum is produced for treating calves already affected with blackleg, as well as for creating a temporary passive immunity in exposed animals in an infected herd.

"Carcasses of animals which died with blackleg should be burned if possible," blackleg should be burned if possible," Dr. McElroy declares. "Otherwise they should be buried at least six feet in the ground, and the hole well covered with quicklime before the earth is filled in. The place where the animal was lying should be thoroughly sprinkled with a strong disinfectant, such as a solution of commercial lye and hydrated lime."

I have been a subscriber for many years and have enjoyed reading every issue of The Cattleman.—Mr. F. L. Barlow, Gillette, Wyoming.



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Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

Pollock Stresses Importance of Meat Industry in U. S.

F. G. Ketner, Ohio, Elected Chairman, and Jay Taylor, Texas, Vice Chairman.

C. POLLOCK, general manager of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, in his annual report to the organization at its 26th annual meeting in Chicago June 17, stressed the United States when he cited production figures for 1948. He reported that the output of meat in the United States last year was 21.6 billion pounds, or approxiyear was 21.6 billion pounds, or approximately 34 per cent of world's total. Considering that this country has only 5½ per cent of the world's area and only 6½ per cent of the world's population; only 4½ per cent of the world's sheep; about 22 per cent of the world's hogs and around 10 per cent of the world's cattle, the above meat production figures are significant, Pollock said

The board of directors of the National Live Stock and Meat Board elected F. G. Ketner, Columbus, Ohio, to the office of chairman of the Board. Mr. Ketner is the representative of the National Swine Growers Association on the directorate.

The new vice chairman of the Board is Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Texas, who is the representative of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Associa-tion. Frank Richards, Chicago, repre-sentative of the National Society of Record Associations was re-elected to the office of treasurer. R. C. Pollock, Chicago, was re-elected to the office of secretary and general manager.

The approximately 200 representatives of the industry present at the meeting came from 32 states—from Maryland to California.

Pollock's report to the board follows: "As we review another year in the history of the National Live Stock and Meat board we are more than ever aware of the opportunities which lie ahead in the fields of education, research and promotion—of the tremendous interest we are finding among groups every-where in all aspects of the subject of

"In the field of education we are cognizant of the fact that meat affords more subject matter than any other single food product. We have beef, veal, pork, lamb, sausages, variety meats and ready-to-serve meats.

"Meat is available in fresh, frozen, cured and canned form. There are liter-ally hundreds of meat cuts—cuts suit-able for every pocketbook, for every purpose and for every occasion.

"The fact that the preparation of the different meat cuts calls for a variety of cooking methods—methods which will bring out the appetite appeal of each and every cut, affords a challenge in our program for homemakers and for public centers catalysis means." eating establishments.

"From what has been said, it is evident that meat affords more variety than any other food. The wide choice available in meats means that there need be no monotony in meals built around this food product.

"This is a point very much in favor of meat. And when one considers that even from primitive times, man has had an inherent liking for meat, it is little wonder that the per capita consumption of meat has been on the increase in recent

"As we think of our meat supply it is well to reflect upon the fact that all along the assembly line which stretches from our farms and ranches to the na-tion's kitchens, research has played an

increasingly important role.

"Research in the production field has given live stock producers a vast fund of information. The science of animal nutrition has made vital contributions to the more efficient production of meat through a better knowledge of feeds, feeding methods, breeding and live stock management.

"Years of painstaking studies by the animal husbandry departments of our Land Grant colleges have more and more revealed those factors which are asso-



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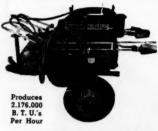
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ciated with quality in meat and its nalatability.

"In our meat packing establishments the work of researchers has been outstanding in the progress of our industry. Research has been brought to bear on the solutions of problems in the processing of meat, in the storage of meat, in the curing, canning and packaging of meat and in its efficient nation-wide distribution.

"In the field of meat retailing we are witnessing such developments as the installation of self-service meat deparments. It is of interest to note that eight years ago, the self-service method of selfing meat was just getting under way.

"On January 1st this year, a survey showed that there were more than 800 markets which were maintaining 100 per cent self-service meat departments and thousands of others provided partial self-service.

"The experiences of many retailers who have installed self-service meat departments is to the effect that in these markets, customers buy a greater variety of meat, including more of the less-demanded meat cuts, that the usual congestion in the market is relieved, and that consumers actually buy more meat.

"Whether this method of selling meat will be the accepted method of the future remains to be seen. The same holds true with regard to the selling of meat in frozen form.

"In any event, however, any and all such developments are of more than ordinary interest from the standpoint of the live stock and meat industry.

"Within the past 30 years research workers in our educational institutions have carried on a wide variety of projects sponsored by the Board, which have yielded a wealth of information concerning the nutritive value of meat.

"No longer is meat regarded as a food which simply satisfies hunger. In the light of new research discoveries, meat has been revealed as a rich source of high quality protein, of health-promoting vitamins, of blood and bone-building minerals and is also high in energy.

"The facts flowing from these research laboratories are being put to good use in the Board's educational programs. They are reaching the nation's homemakers, teachers, students, physicians, dentists, dietitians, nurses and consumers generally.

"Since our last annual meeting, and based on the January 1st, 1949, official reports, cattle and hog numbers in this country have shown increases. There was an increase, for example, of 974 thousand beef cattle and a gain of over two million head in the hog nonulation.

million head in the hog population.
"Yet the fact remains that our cattle, hogs and sheep numbers are all considerably below the peak figures of a few years ago. At the same time our human population has been steadily increasing.

"We have some 16 million more people in this country than we had in 1940. All of which leads to the conclusion that if we even maintain our present per capita consumption of meat, our meat animal population will need to be expanded.
"In the past five years ending with

"In the past five years ending with 1948, our meat production has averaged 23 and a third billion pounds annually.

"That means that meat has been produced at the rate of 63.8 million pounds per day.

"I think it is of interest to note that our 1948 meat output of 21.6 billion pounds was approximately 34 per cent



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I have had the pleasure of reading The Cattleman for quite some time and have certainly enjoyed doing so. May I congratulate you on the fine magazine you have in The Cattleman?—Joe Callaghan, 1312 Main St., Lubbock, Texas.

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of all the meat produced in the world

last year.
"This figure is all the more signifirais rigure is all the more significant when we consider that this country has only 5½ per cent of the world's area, has only 6½ per cent of the world's population, possesses only 4½ per cent of the world's sheep, about 22 per cent of the world's hogs and 10.3 per cent of the world's cattle.

"And as proof of the efficiency of our

and as proof of the efficiency of our live stock producers, this meat supply is being produced by less than one of every five persons of our population.
"During our program of the past year we have seen increasing evidence of the nation-wide interest in all phases of the exhibited of ments."

subject of meat.

"The inquiries about meat received in our daily mail and our contacts with thousands of persons reached through our field program, indicate that everyone is anxious to learn about the results of our meat research, and to pass it on

to other groups, wherever possible.
"In addition to the other projects in the field of visual education, which are being used in disseminating information about meat, we now have television.

"It is a significant fact that during recent months meat material furnished by the Board has been used in 27 televised programs.

"Our research work is going forward. Projects completed or now under way are providing vital facts concerning the value of meat for persons of varying age levels from childhood to old age. Progress is being made in the protein and vita-min fields as well as in studies with lard to learn more about its nutritive

"Looking ahead for meat, it is recognized that no one can prophesy as to what our economic condition may be even in the next five years.
"But regardless of economic conditions, it is safe to say that meat will

continue to have a top-ranking place in America's meals. America has learned the value of meat in the human dietary.

"The Board wishes to express its deep appreciation to the branches of the inappreciation to the branches of the in-dustry which have rendered yeoman serv-ice in carrying its program forward, and to the publications of the live stock and meat industry which have shown their interest in the work through the publication of news material.

"These and many individuals and agencies outside the industry are in a large measure responsible for any suc-cess achieved."



"Gawsh, they're so purty it's a shame ain't got somethin' to wear over 'em to pertect 'em from th' brush!"

BEAUTIFUL! POWERFUL! COMPACT!

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- Precision-built; imported; featherweight 6 ounces.
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Cut your feed bill up to 50%! Impreve feeding re-sults! Every bushel of rolled feed produces more growth, more meat, more milk. Animals prefer coarser, dust-free, easily digested rolled grains, and act it more readily. Rolling eliminates waste and digestive disorders due to dusting . . . requires less power, less labor, less time. With a low cost Farnam "Farm Size" Grain Roller you can roll grain as you need it and teed it fresh rolled, full of nutritive value.

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A TOP BULL

in a top bull battery of ANGUS HERD SIRES

★ PRINCE SUNBEAM 215th

PRINCE SUNBEAM	of Sunbeam	Black Peer of St. Albans Pride 17th of Sunbeam Prizemere 32d
	of Rosemere 100th	Barbara of Rosemere 33d
BARBARA McHENRY	3d	Erica McHenry 63d Earl Marshall

* His dam, Barbara McHenry 76th, is the dam of A Bar A Ranch's herd sire, Prince Sunbeam 44th; Angus Valley's herd sire, Prince Sunbeam 144th and Ellerslies Prince Sunbeam 244th, Prince Sunbeam 215th is a half brother (on his sire's side) to Prince Sunbeam 249th, 1948 International Grand Champion.

TEXAS

Luther J. McClun Registered and Commercial

MAIL ADDRESS: 4206 BIRCHMAN FORT WORTH TEXAS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE LOCATED 5 MILES NORTH OF FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS, 2 MILES EAST OF SAGINAW

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Carlton Corbin

Stoneybroke

17 Miles South of Ada on 99 Hiway



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All progressive ranchmen read The Cattleman. Advertisers can reach this great market by advertising in The Cattleman.

Clearview Hereford Ranch Dispersion

SUMMARY						
	8	Bulls	3,805:	avg.	\$475	
		Females			347	
	62	Lots	22.560:	avg.	364	

W. H. Long's Clearview Hereford Ranch Dispersion, Crockett, Texas, June 22, featured the influence of the Larry Dominos through his herd sire, Super Larry D 13th, a grandson of Larry Domino 50th. This influence attracted buyers from Mississippi and many distant points in Texas and lookers from as far as South Carolina. Super Larry D 13th, a 4-year-old by Larry Domino H 13th, sold for \$1,950 to John Watts and Son, Energy, Texas.

The top selling female lot was a split sale, selling the bull calf off from the cow, Iola Domino 645th by HAF Royal Dom. 74th and receiving \$350 from L. S. Winter. Wortham, Texas. The bull calf, a Nov. 13, 1948 son of MW Larry Domino 38th, sold for \$415 to Dr. G. V. Pazdral, Summerville, Texas, making the lot total \$765. Ralph Johnson, Madisonville, Texas, paid \$570 for Louise 4th by Publican Domino Jr. 3d with a heifer calf at foot by Super Larry D 13th. Lady B Domino by Blocky Superior with a heifer calf at foot by Super Larry D 13th Loudy B Domino by Blocky Superior with a heifer calf at foot by Super Larry D 13th Loudy B Domino by Blocky Superior with a heifer calf at foot by Super Larry D 13th Loudy B Domino by Blocky Superior with a heifer calf at foot by Super Larry D 13th Loudy B Domino by Blocky Superior with a heifer calf at foot by Super Larry D 13th Loudy B Domino Standard B Soo final bid from G. C. Sadler, Brookshire, Texas, Rodney Henderson, Jackson, Miss., paid \$535 for Lady brought a \$550 final bid from G. C. Sad-ler, Brookshire, Texas. Rodney Hender-son, Jackson, Miss., paid \$535 for Lady Axtell 1009th by Don Axtell 379th with heifer calf at side by Onward Dominus. Mr. Henderson purchased 8 cows during the afternoon. Another Henderson selec-tion was JHR Donna Mischief B by Double Advance Mischief with heifer calf at side by Super Larry D 1340. at side by Super Larry D 13th.
Col. Walter Britten did the selling.

Internal Parasites

SEVEN steps to control internal para-sites, to help insure healthy livestock gains and high production this spring and summer, are offered farmers by the American Foundation for Animal Health.

"Parasite invasions cut livestock profits by millions of dollars, causing loss of weight, anemia, unthriftiness and sometimes fatal disease," the Foundation warned. To curb these losses in 1949, farmers were advised as follows: "If a check-up shows the presence of

parasites, have animals treated with an anti-parasitic compound before turning them out to summer pasture.

"Use clean pastures, and practice pas-ture rotation if possible. A clean pas-ture is one not grazed last year by the species of livestock that will occupy it this year.

"Dispose of refuse piles that may harbor parasites.

"Fence off or drain low swampy areas where young stock are especially likely

to pick up parasites.
"Provide a clean water supply.

"Avoid overstocking pastures. "Avoid overstocking pastures.
"Keep a close watch for such symptoms as scouring, weakness, and slow gains. If these symptoms appear, obtain a diagnosis to determine whether parasites or infectious disease are causing the trouble, and start the proper treatment as promptly as possible. It is wise to follow the guidance of the veterinarian on such measures."

The whole family enjoys your magazine, The Cattleman.—Mr. L. H. Ham, Roff, Okla.

J. B. YOUNG, President C. G. HADLEY, Vice-President SAM F. CANTEY, JR., Vice-President C. E. ALLEN, Vice-President C. C. MARRETT, Sec'y-Treas.

National Livestock Commission Company of Texas FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS. TEXAS

1888 — Sixty-One Years of Dependable Sales and Service — 1949

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CATTLE - SHEEP - HOGS

Pleas Ryan and Ben Lotspeich, Cattle; Bill Few, Calves; George Jones, Hogs; Everett Cooper, Sheep

LIVESTOCK CALENDAR

Range News of The Southwest

Texas

Range feed was plentiful to abundant over the entire state on June 1. Heavy May rains in northern and northwestern counties added further to moisture re-serves. Grass in that area has made remarkable recovery since the timely and abundant drouth-breaking rains started last January. Range feed in eastern, central and upper-coastal counties deteriorated slightly during May as rains over that area stopped abruptly. Early spring grass in that area was primarily clovers grass in that area was primarily clovers and winter grasses which matured in mid-May. The generally rank growth of these spring range feeds dissipated much of the moisture available a month ago
consequently summer grasses have
been slow starting. Scattered showers
in eastern counties have been helpful but a general rain over the eastern and southern two-thirds of the state was needed to assure green summer feed supply. All range feed was reported at 90 per cent condition. This was 1 point above that reported a month ago and 4 points above the June 1 average.

4 points above the June 1 average.

Cattle made rapid gains on the abundant green feed supply during May and were generally carrying good to very good flesh. Caives were making excellent development on the heavy milk flow. Very few fall delivery caives have been contracted. All cattle were reported at 88 per cent condition or This. 88 per cent condition on June 1. This was a 3 point improvement during May. The June 1 10-year average condition

is 86 per cent.

Ewes continued to improve during May ewes continued to improve during May on the generally abundant green feed supply over the main sheep country. Lambs were making excellent progress and spring losses have been unusually light. Marketing of yearlings was at the peak of the movement during the last week in May. A substantial number, however, moved into feed lots for further finishing. All sheep and lambs were re-ported at 89 per cent condition on June 1. This recorded a 2 point improvement during May. The June 1 10-year average condition is 86 per cent.

Cattle Sales and Prices

Where sex is not given on sales, excepting calves, the reference is to steers. As "The Cattleman" goes to press several days before the date of release, range conditions may have changed since these reports were made.

CARLSBAD—The Valley Land Co. sold 200 steers and heifers to Peyton Packing

Co., El Paso, for \$23.90 per cwt. L. K. Terrell, Portales, N. M., bought

HEREFORDS

Aug. 30—Jordan Valley Ranch Sale, Clinton, Okla. Sept. 8—A. W. Kennedy Sale, Vinita, Okla. Sept. 12—J. R. Simpson Dispersion Sale, Beggs. Okla.

Sept. 13—Joe Steed Stock Farm Hereford Dispersion Sale, Broken Arrow, Okla.
Sept. 20-21—Lazy D Ranch Dispersion Sale, Ada, Okla

Okia.

Oet. 4—Thorp Hereford Farms Sale, Britton, S. D. Oet. 7—Wyoming Hereford Ranch Sale, Cheyense, Wyo.

Oet. 8—Suncrest Hereford Ranch Sale, Gunnison, Colo.

Oet. 11—Bianchi Hereford Ranch Sale, Macon, Mo. Oet. 15—CK Calf Sale, Brookville, Kans.

Oet. 20—Heart of America Hereford Farms Sale, Liberty Mo.

Oet. 31—J. R. Guilfoii & Co. Calf Sale, Tailulah, Nov. 4—Glenwild Plantation Sale, Grenada, Miss.

Nov. 4.—Glenwild Plantation Sale, Grenada, Miss.
Nov. 7.—Arledge Ranch Sale, Seymour, Texas.
Nov. 8.—Barret Hereford Ranch Sale, Comanche,
Texas.

Texas.

Nov. 9—Northeast New Mexico Association Sale,
Raton, New Mexico.

Nov. 11—Albert Noe Farms Sale, Pulaski, Tenn.

Nov. 14—P. H. White & Sons Sale, Dyersburg.
Tenn.

Nov. 15—South Texas Association Sale, Beeville,
Texas.

Nov. 18—dabo Hereford Ranch Sale, Gooding, Idaho.

Nov. 25—Circle A Hereford Farms Sale, Morris,

Dec. 8—Blanco County Association Sale, Johnson City, Texas.

Dec. 5—West Texas Association Sale, Abilene,
Texas.

Texas.

Dec. 7-Sweetwater Area Sale, Sweetwater, Texas
Dec. 12-Anxiety Hereford Breeders Sale, Amariilo, Texas.
Dec. 12-Circle H Ranch Sale, Winona, Miss.
Dec. 13-Cedar Lane Farms Sale, Greenville, Miss.
Dec. 14-Clay County Breeders Sale, Henrietta,
Texas Sale, Texas Sale, Texas Sale, Company Sale, Henrietta,
Texas.

Dec. 14—Clay County Texas.

Texas.

Dec. 15—Turner Ranch Sale, Sulphur, Okla.

Jan. 7, 1950—Concho Association Sale, San Angelo, Texas.

Jan. 9—Mid-Texas Association Sale, Stephenville,

Jan. 9—Mid-Texas Association Sale, Stephenville, Texas.

Jan. 17—National Western Sale, Denver, Colo.

Feb. 15—Tri-State Association Sale, Clayton, New Mexico.

POLLED HEREFORDS

Sept. 24—Garland Hereford Farms Dispersion Sale, Grand Saline, Texas.

Oct. 1-Texas Association Sale, Clifton, Texas. Nov. 5-Panola-Tate Calf Sale, Senatobia, Miss.

Nov. 9—National Association Sale, Memphis, Tenn.

Feb. 20, 1950-Circle M Ranch Sale, Senatobia,

Feb. 22-Malone Hereford Ranch Sale, Meridian,

Mar. 27-Panola-Tate Association Sale, Senatobia, Miss.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

July 2-Carlton Corbin's Stoneybroke Angus Sale, Ada, Okla.

Oct. 3-New Mexico Angus Association Sale, Clovis, New Mexico,

Oct. 12-National Angus Sale, State Fair of Texas, Dallas, Texas.

Nov. 7—Southwestern Regional Angus Breeders Sale, Tulsa, Okla.

Jan. 18, 1950-National Western Sale, Denver,

SHORTHORNS

Oct. 19-American Royal Sale, Kansas City, Mo. BRAHMANS

July 18—T. J. Stockton & Sons Sale, Pawhuska, Okla. Aug. 25—South Texas Brahman Sale, Alice, Texas.

HORSEN

July 15—Saddle Horse Sale, L. L. Everley Stables, Fair Grounds, Tulsa, Okla. July 22—Perry Carlile Shetland Pony Sale, Perry, Okla.

Okla.
Aug. 20—(9 a. m.) East Texas Quarter Horse Sale,
Gladewater, Texas.
Sept. 13—Palomino Horse Ranch Sale, Burwell,
Nebr.
Sept. 21—King Merritt Sale, Federal, Wyo.

SWINE

July 30-O'Bryan Ranch Hampshire Sale, Hiatt-ville, Kans.

GENERAL

July 7-Oklahoma Polled Hereford Breeders

July 7.—Oklahoma Polled Hereford Breeders
Tour.
July 18.—Oklahoma Angus Breeders Field Day,
Sunbeam Farm, Miami, Okla.
Aug. 11-18.—Southwestern Championship Junior
Rodeo, Post, Texas.
Aug. 19-20.—East Texas Quarter Horse Show and
Sale, Gladewater, Texas.
Aug. 25-27.—National Championship School Redec., Halletaville, Texas.
Aug. 26-27.—Automal Championship School Redec., Halletaville, Texas.
Sept. 5.—Banders Quarter Horse Show, Banders,
Texas.
Sept. 15-17.—Oklahoma County Fair and Horse

Texas.
Sept. 15-17—Oklahoma County Fair and Hora
Show, Woodward, Okla.
Sept. 18-22—Tulsa State Fair, Tulsa, Okla.
Sept. 24-30—Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahom

Sept. 24-30-Valanoma State Fair, Oklanoma City, Okla. Sept. 15-17—Woodward, Oklahoma County Fair and Horse Show. Sept. 24-30-Oklahoma State Fair, Tulsa, Okla. Sept. 24-30-Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City

and Horse Show.

Sept. 18-22—Tulsa State Fair, Tulsa, Okla.

Sept. 24-30—Oklahoma State Fair, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sept. 25-Oct. 22.

Okla.

Sept. 25-Oct. 22.

Sept. 26-Oct. 22.

Sept. 26-Oct. 22.

New Mexico State Fair, Albusel.

Sept. 30-Oct. 22.

Sept. 30-Oct. 22.

Oct. 32-Sept. 30-Oct. 22.

Oct. 32-Sept. 30-Oct. 22.

Oct. 32-Sept. 30-Oct. 32.

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Oct. 32-Oct. 32-

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40 young cows and two Brahman bulls from John Ringer Sheep Co., for \$175 per head.

We have had good rains all over the country. All of the ranches are lightly stocked and it looks like we will have plenty of grass. Not many cattle are being offered for sale and no calves have been contracted for fall delivery yet.— Dick Morrison.

ARCHER CITY-Leland Solt, Denver, bought 53 two-year-old steers and 86 yearling heifers from Dan Powell, Archer City; and 22 two-year-old steers from Smith & Bolton, Antelope.

Wayne B. Ray, Archer City, sold 247 yearling steers to M. G. Hurley, Wichita Falls; and 156 yearling heifers to Ben Snider, Amarillo, for July 1st delivery.

R. H. Farmer, Megargel, sold 200 two-year-old steers to Louis Dinkledge, Ne-braska; and 600 yearling steers to M. F. Hurley, Wichita Falls.

W. J. McMurtry, Archer City, sold 66 yearling steers to Jimmy Reagan, Omaha; 263 yearling steers to Texas Livestock Marketing Assn., Fort Worth; and 267 yearling heifers to Ben Snider, Amarillo, for July 1st delivery.

O'Donohue Ranch, Holliday, sold 200 two-year-old steers to northern buyers for July 1st delivery.

We have had good rains and grass is better than it has been for several years. There has been considerable trading the past 20 days and cattle are weighing out good. No ranch sales or leases reported.

Steer calves and yearling steers are selling 22c to 25c; heifer calves, 22c to

24c; dry cows, 16c to 19c; cows with calves, \$190 to \$225; twos, 19c to 23c.—W. J. McMurtry.

CLARENDON—C. L. Lewis, Lelia Lake, bought 83 heifer yearlings from Lee Muse, Clarendon; 36 from Heckle Stark, Clarendon; 90 steer and heifer yearlings from Three Cookes' Cattle Co., Clarendon; 54 from Shelton & Chamber-Clarendon; 54 from Shelton & Chamber lain, Clarendon; 64 steer yearlings from B. B. Snider, Denver, Colo.; and sold 90 steer and heifer yearlings to Stark & Bogard, Clarendon; and 303 heifer yearlings to B. B. Snider, Denver, Colorado. B. B. Smith, Denver, Colo, sold 227 heifer yearlings to Leo Singer, Amarillo. Montgomery Bros., Lakeview, sold 67 steer yearlings to Shelton & Chamberlain, Clarendon.

A. J. Dauer White Deer, sold 450

A. J. Dauer, White Deer, sold 450 cows and calves to Wertheimer Com. Co.,

Minneapolis, Minn.
We have had all of the rain we need and grass is better than it has been in

and grass is better than it has been in years. Cattle are getting fat early. Steer calves are selling 25c to 26c; heifer calves, 23c to 24c; dry cows, 14c to 17c; cows with calves, \$175 to \$200; yearling steers, 20c to 23c.—A. T. Jefferica.

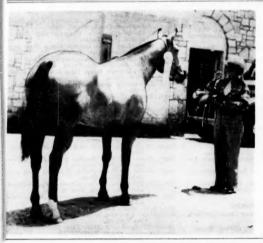
KERRVILLE—O. B. Cloudt, Junction, sold 22 pair cows and calves to Bob Davenport, Bandera, for \$179 per pair.
Armand Markwardt, San Antonio, sold 2,000 goats to Melton Pro. Co., San Antonio, for 9¢; 1,400 lambs to Mr. Dunbar, Sonora, for 22¢; and 600 ewe lambs to Gilmer Morris, Divide, for 22¢.

Kerr Co. Com. Co., Kerrville, bought a load of cows and calves from Chas. Brandon. Comfort for \$215 per neir, one load.

load of cows and calves from Chas. Bran-don, Comfort for \$215 per pair; one load from P. A. Hoggett, Kerrville for \$199 per pair; and one load from Frank Cul-lum, Kerrville, for \$185 per pair. Mr. Bode, Camp Verde, sold 20 stock cows to Henke Bros., Kerrville, for \$164

per head.

Ben Wallace, Llano, sold 1,200 steer yearlings to Indiana parties, for 24¢.



Dingo, reserve champion ranch type Quarter Horse mare, Quarter Horse mare, Hill Country Quarter Horse show May 28, owned by Tom O'Connor, Victoria, Texas, and shown by Mrs. Dana Stoner, Houston, Texas.





THE BRUSH-MASTER-The Saw With Two Saws

No other like it. One of the easiest and fastest to operate one-man tractor saw and rake attachment. Over two years of designing, operating and improving we now have a trouble free machine. Before you buy a saw see this machine or ask someone who has one. FOR FULL DETAILS SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE

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NATIONAL FINANCE CREDIT CORPORATION OF TEXAS

Adam Wilson, Divide, sold 600 mutton goats to Mr. Dunbar, Sonora, for 9¢. C. M. Dismukes, Camp Verde, sold 26 pair of cows and calves to Mr. Archelger,

San Saba, for \$200 per pair. We have had lots of rain and there is plenty of grass and everything is in fine shane

snape.
Steer calves are selling 18¢ to 22¢; heifer calves 18¢ to 21¢; two- and three-year-old heifers, 16¢ to 17¢; dry cows 14¢ to 16¢; cows with calves, \$175 to \$225; yearling steers, 20¢ to 21½¢; twos, 16¢ to 19¢; threes and up, 16¢ to 18¢.—Howard Bowman.

LUBBOCK-There have been no sales of cattle or ranches in this section dur-ing June. There have been some inquiries for prices for fall delivery but ranches are lightly stocked and there is an abundance of grass, so they are not making any prices for future delivery. I think calf trading will open up in July.—C. N. McFarland.

MARFA—Everything in the livestock business is very quiet, no trading or shipping at all. There have been a few shipping at all. There have been a lew bunches of calves and yearlings contract-ed for fall delivery. Most of this country is in fairly good shape, however, there are some dry spots left. We have had some local showers but no general rains. -Cecil Rourk.

SEYMOUR—Burns & Irby, Seymour, sold 90 heifer yearlings to J. C. Stribling, Sweetwater; 296 steer yearlings to Bob Cooper, Omaha, Nebr.; and 50 two-year-old heifers to Brazos Cattle Co., Seymour.

Jones & Patterson, Benjamin, sold 165 mixed yearlings to Frank Huckabay, Jacksboro.

Leo Singer, Amarillo, bought 639 mixed Leo Singer, Amarillo, bought 639 mixed yearlings from McFadden Ranch, Benjamin; 143 steer yearlings from Moorhouse & Moorhouse, Benjamin; 315 two-year-old steers from Lebus & Spikes, Benjamin; 156 yearling steers and 90 Angus steers from Chas. Moorhouse Comm. Co., Seymour; and sold 2,200 mixed yearlings to Spec Fleming, Sioux City.

Chas. Moorhouse Comm. Co., Seymour, bought 175 yearling steers from Pitzer Baker, Munday; 90 from John Shell, Fort Worth; 54 from Ogle Roberson, Sey-mour; 45 from W. O. Wheeler, West-over; 45 heifer yearlings from Bill Keck, Seymour; 10 from Bob Keck, Seymour; and sold 9 steer yearlings to T. Ford, Amarillo; 43 Angus heifers to J. M. Ashcroft, Stamford; and two Angus bulls to J. H. Jenkins, Seymour. Bill Hayes, El Paso, bought 78 heifer yearlings from Wirz Bros., Seymour; 131

from Burns & Irby, Seymour; 135 from Boone Bros., Seymour; and 38 from W. A. Melear, Seymour.

Rollie Fancher, Seymour, sold 500 mixed yearlings to Scoggins & Minor, Altus, Okla.

R. O. Sensibaugh, Benjamin, sold 165 cows and calves to Eskanos & Kliner, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Hugh Ford, Amarillo, sold 160 steer yearlings to Spec Fleming, Sioux City, Iowa; and bought 800 heifer yearlings and 100 steer yearlings from George and 100 steer yearlings from George Higgins, Seymour; 600 mixed yearlings from Roy Butler, Bomarton; 230 mixed yearlings from L. L. Stout, Seymour; 240 heifer yearlings from B. L. Elliott, Seymour; 900 steers from B. M. Higgins, Seymour; 90 heifer yearlings from W. L. Eubanks, Seymour; 100 steer yearlings from Earl Thornbury, Seymour; 160 mixed yearlings from H. L. Hardy, Throckmorton; and 70 steer yearlings from Sam Portwood, Seymour.

Boone Bros., Seymour, sold 120 two-year-old steers and 100 two-year-old heifers to Mr. Evans, Lebo, Kans.

R. C. Plants, Seymour, sold 80 mixed yearlings to Rex Carpenter, Seymour.

We have had plenty of rain since last report and range conditions have never been better. Most of the cattle in this territory have been sold and will be de-livered by July.

Steer calves and yearling steers are selling 23 1/2 c to 24 1/2 c; heifer calves,

yearling heifers, and twos, 22½c to 23½c; dry cows, \$175 to \$200; cows with calves, \$190 to \$225.—Chas. Moorhouse.

VICTORIA—Murphy & Seale, Refugio, bought 447 steers from Wm. K. Lehrer, Garwood; and 240 steers from Richard Miller, Westhoff.

This section has had good rains and pasture land is in good condition. Fat calves have begun to move to market. The market on 300 to 400 pound calves has been very good, some bringing 28c to 29c. Calves are selling 22c to 25c; good butcher cows, 14c to 18c; medium cows, 11c to 14c; and good cows and calves, \$160 to \$175 a pair.—Lester Stout.

We really enjoy The Cattleman, especially the articles and pictures of horses. Monte Foreman's articles and illustrations are of a special interest to us, as we both break and train young horses.—Mrs. Joe Bloodworth, Willcox

I am an old Texas cowpuncher and would rather go without eating a month than to miss The Cattleman one month. I enjoy the articles of the old cow-puncher.—Mr. D. R. Mansolo, Rt. 4, Box 168, Gainesville, Florida.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.

Bob Thompson of Stinnett, Texas, holding the tie-down calf roping prizes he won as State Cham-pion Calf Roper at the State Championship High School Rodeo at Halletts-



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JNO. S. BROWN, President

JNO. C. BURNS, Vice-President

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

W. E. FITZHUGH, Secretary

Letters

To The Cattleman:

I am enclosing money order continuing my subscription five years. I enjoy your covers by painters of the old West, and having lived in and worked through a small part of it and having known some of the colorful principals my enjoyment is doubled.

I see the Mackay collection of Charlie Russell's pictures at the Northern Hotel in Billings every few days. I visit my friend, Sid Willis, at Great Falls several times each year. He formerly owned the times each year. He formerly owned the Mint Saloon, and during his long and pleasant friendship with Charlie built up his fine collection. The people of Mon-tana are going to buy this, the last large collection left in the state, and establish a Russell Memorial.

I am going to visit Doc Nelson, the cowboy who rode the "Bronc to Breakfast." Doc lives in Bozeman, Montana. The Nelson family was one of the first to settle in the Gallatin Valley. His older brother, Beaver, was foreman of that

brother, Beaver, was foreman of that wagon at that time.

I could almost fill a book with the stories I have heard about Charlie by the men who worked with him.

Will James is another colorful artist whom it was my pleasure to know.

This is more letter than I have written that the story of the story of

for some time, so I will close.—Paul O. Walters, Billings, Mont.

To The Cattleman:

I have been a subscriber to your magazine for several years and consider it one of the best in its field. Although it isn't necessarily written to apply to this country. I feel that it is well worth its cost

to any cow man in the nation. Incidentally, I give all my copies to my neighbor, Norval Wallace, whom some of your readers may know. He is a native Texan and came up here for the Reynolds in 1903. He ran their X outfit in the southern part of this country until they closed out their cattle.

I would like to call your attention to parts of your 1949 editions. The cover picture of the January issue shows a tent and fly wagon, which your writer implies is a line or winter camp. Some outfits up here may have had such winter camps but I'm sure the wolf hole or cabin was much preferred and consequently much more typical.

In the explanation of the cover picture In the explanation of the cover picture of the February issue, your writer mentions that Charlie Russell drew the picture, "Waiting for a Chinook," which is better known as "The Last of Five Thousand," during the winter of '84. To my knowledge, the winter of '84 wasn't such a hard winter, and I'm sure you will find that this picture originated during the winter of 1886 and '87. In my opinion, the past winter in Montana does not compare with that of 1886. Some parts of the state are having a hard winter, but I doubt if it rivals the winter of '86 as a whole. At least it doesn't in northcentral Montana.

I hope you do not feel that this letter is meant to be critical as it isn't. I am simply trying to prevent any misunderstanding.

I am sure all of us in Montana feel complimented that you have used Russell's pictures in your magazine. Most of us up here feel that he is unexcelled as an artist of old time western subjects.—F. R. Cornell, Malta, Mont.

To The Cattleman:

I was very much interested in the cover picture on The Cattleman for March and read Mrs. Mackay's story with much interest. It must have been wonderful to have known Charley Russell personally.

But the reason that I am writing you is in regard to the story by you on the cover page in reference to the Flathead cover page in reference to the Flatnead Indian Reservation and its location. I note where Mr. F. G. Renner, Washing-ton, D. C., says that the location of the picture was Blackfoot Indian territory and not Flathead, as someone has indi-cated. I feel sure that he is correct.

In June of 1902 I was employed by In June of 1902 I was employed by a group of business men of Missoula, Montana, to come to Missoula and re-hearse a big Wild West show, known as The Great Buffalo Wild West Shows, which opened at Missoula on July 1, 1902, then went to Helena for the dedication of the new capitol building on July 3, 4 and 5.

The president of this show was William Simons of Missoula, and they had some 50 Flathead Indians with the show. Charlie Allard, who was a Flathead, furnished the stock for the show. He at one time with a man named Pablo owned the famous buffalo herd which afterwards was sold to the Canadian reversement. government.

government.

The Flathead Reservation was some 50 miles northwest of Missoula, and their headquarters was at that time at Kalispell, Montana. This show had 30 head of the pick of over 1,000 buffalo from the Allard herd. They had the best horses I have ever seen before or since. I saw my first Apaloosa horse, of which they had many at that time. Most of their horses were paints, and they had the best looking lot of Indian girls I have ever seen—all of them top riders. Their costumes were wonderful girls I have ever seen—all of them top riders. Their costumes were wonderful—clothing all buckskin, beaded; their saddles home-made covered with buckskin, and their bridles of the same material, all beaded. The show did a wonderful business until it got down in around St. Paul and ran into tough opposition. They closed the show at Water-loo, Iowa, and shipped it back to the Reservation. Charlie Allard was one of the finest men I ever met. He gave me a wonderful horse known as Dan which I used for a trick riding horse for many years. vears.

Just thought you would like this information as to the Flatheads. With best wishes to you.—Chas. H. Tompkins, El Reno, Oklahoma.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.



Sonny Rondo, reserve champion racing type Quarter Horse stalion, Hill Country Quarter Horse show, May 28, owned by Fordtran Johnston, Junction, Terras Texas.

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The cost of membership in the Association is \$6.00 annual dues, and 10 cents per head per year assessment on the number of cattle rendered.

Texarkana....

The Association employs inspectors at the markets and principal shipping stations on the range. Field inspectors are also employed to travel over the range country and investigate reports of cattle stealing, etc. Association attorneys assist in the prosecution of those charged with theft of cattle owned by members.

Write for Information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association Henry Bell, Secretary, Fort Worth

*Meet*YOUR INSPECTORS





F. L. Campbell, Market Inspector at National Stock Yards, Ill.



John T. Dawson, Market Inspector at National Stock Yards, Ill.



Francis Adams, Market Inspector at Texarkana, Texas



K. K. Hartman, Market Inspector at the Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colorado.

THESE market inspectors check and record the brands of all cattle moving through the market to which they are assigned. It is their responsibility to determine that no cattle belonging to a member of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association are marketed by unauthorized parties. This service to members is only part of the vast protective network this Association maintains for members. It is protection every cattleman of the Southwest needs, and membership is open to any cattle producer (large or small) recommended by responsible parties.



HOW LITTLE IT COSTS!

The minimum yearly charge for Association membership is \$13.50 (based on 50 head.)

If you are running 100 head in your herd—you would render 65 head (65% or herd) and your yearly dues would be \$15.15.

If you are running 200 head in your herd—you would render 130 head (65% of herd) and your yearly dues would be \$22.30.

These are just sample charges—complete information regarding charges for membership may be found in the application on the next page, or get in touch with your nearest Association Inspector. Names and locations of all inspectors are listed on the reverse side of this page.

THE SIGN OF PROGRESSIVE CATTLEMEN OF THE SOUTHWEST

Protect your cattle ... Protect your property ... Protect your industry! Fill out and return the application for Association Membership to Henry Bell, Sec'y, 1109 Burk Burnett Bldg., Fort Worth 2, Texas. Display the sign of progressive cattlemen.

The Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association

Application for Membership

A GRICULTURE is an industry of many phases; livestock raising is among the most hazardous. In furnishing the beef of this nation the cattleman is confronted with problems which may be divided into two distinct classes, individual and common.

Individual problems are those which belong to each man separate and distinct from his neighbor or fellow industryman.

Problems of common interest are those which belong to the industry as a whole. Every cattleman knows that diligent attention must be given to matters involving legislation, marketing, finance, freight rates, meat consumption, and the like, the same as the individual must be concerned about feed, water, labor, and other ranch problems. Group action through organization alone furnishes the operating machinery for dealing with problems of common interests.

The necessity for organized effort has caused each industry to form its association. It brought into being organizations for labor and all other businesses. Livestock producers in every state or section formed representative bodies, and among the first was the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association.

Membership is open to any cattle producer recommended by responsible parties. There are cattlemen and livestock farmers in every section of the Southwest who are not members but who should be and lend their support to the efforts of this organization in behalf of their industry.

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Experienced inspectors are stationed on all the central markets to which cattle from Texas and neighboring states are ordinarily shipped. Upon authorization by a member proceeds of cattle bearing his brand are held, pending investigation, if the inspector believes that such cattle are being handled by unauthorized parties.

Field men are stationed at important range centers and inspect shipments, conduct investigations of losses by members, assist local officers in apprehending and capturing cattle thieves, and serve the membership in any way possible. An attorney furnished by the Association assists local officers in prosecuting parties indicted for theft from a member.

When filling out this application it is important that information as to marks and brands and range of cattle be as complete as possible. Draw your brands and marks on the cuts of animals on reverse side just as they appear on the cattle. Use a separate cut for each brand and state whether the cattle are of your own raising; or if bought, give the name and address of the party from whom you bought. Brands may also be recorded in the space for remarks. If a brand is a tally on bought cattle same will doubtless be in many marks and a "V" should be put in one ear and "M" in the other—indicating various marks.

Charges incident to membership are \$6 annual dues, \$2 subscription to "The Cattleman," and an assessment of ten cents per head per year on the number of cattle rendered, which number should be 65% of the actual number owned. There is also a voluntary assessment of 1 cent per head on the number of cattle rendered for the support of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The minimum charge for membership with brand rendered is based on a rendition of 50 head, and even though you own less than 50 head, you are eligible for membership at the minimum charge. If you are now a subscriber to "The Cattleman," same will not be charged to your membership until present subscription expires.

The strength of any representative organization is entirely dependent on the support given it and the number of persons or the composite assets it is authorized to represent. The more members the Association has, the wider can be its scope of representation, and the more effective will be its endeavors.

19....

To the President and Members of the Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association:

The Petition of the subscriber represents that he is desirous of becoming a member of the Association and I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE RENDERED NOT LESS THAN 65% OF THE CATTLE I AM HANDLING. In case of acceptance I agree and bind myself to conform to the By-Laws governing the Association, and to pay all dues, assessments and other charges provided for by the Association, at Fort Worth, Texas.

Name	
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Eliminate guesswork, waste, in vaccinating livestock or fowl. The SIMPLEST Syringe ever invented. No complicated parts to lose, wear out, lubricate, or require care. Adapted to fit all standard tips and needles. Metering is accomplished by ONE MOVING PART, Eliminates WRITE FOR failure. Fully tested and proved DETAILED accurate. The greatest advance-FOLDER OR SEE YOUR ment in years. Nothing else like it today.

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Eleventh Annual Horse Issue of The Cattleman will be published September 1. Advertisers are urged to send in advertising copy early.

Jackson Hereford Farm Dispersion

SUMMARY

\$ 3.300: avg. 4 Rulls \$825 19.795: avg. 85 Females 233 89 Late 23.095 : ave.

HE sale of OJR Royal Domino 61st highlighted the Jackson Hereford Ranch Dispersion, Austin, Texas, June 23. OJR Royal Domino 61st, a Sept. 1, 1943 son of WHR Royal Domino 51st, quickly brought a buying bid of \$2,000 from Earl F. White and Son, Elkhart, Kans. He sold in range condition as did the rest of the offering. Popular bloodines throughout the herd drew buyers and lookers from all over the state of Texas and several other states.

HAF 31 Royal 32d by HAF Royal Domino 31st, junior herd sine, brought \$700 from M. I. Bozka, Hallettsville, Texas.

T. G. Kuykendall, Cherokee, Texas, paid the top price on females as he se-lected Alice Domino by OJR Royal Dom-ino 61st with a bull calf at foot at \$450. Another daughter of OJR Royal Domino Another daughter of UJR Royal Domino 61st, J. Madeline Domino 2d, with heifer calf at side went to L. W. Jones, Rule, Texas, for \$420. Rodney Henderson, Jackson, Miss., paid \$365 for Sunlight by Boo Supreme with bull calf at foot. R. M. Christian, Forest, Miss., was the heavy buyer of the auction as he purchased 26 cows and heifers.

Col. Walter Britten did the selling.

Nutritional Deficiencies in Eastern Oklahoma

N experimental ration fed to ewes A may have provided a clue to the problem of how to check serious cattle losses in eastern Oklahoma, C. K. Whitehair reported at the recent Oklahoma Livestock Feeders Day.

Symptoms of those losses are weakness, reproductive disturbances, diges-tive upsets, or actual death, during the late winter and early spring. A year ago, it was reported that apparently most of the losses occurred in herds fed poor to fair quality hay.

Sheep were used in the past year's investigation, because they were similar to cattle in nutritive requirements, cheaper, and easier to handle. The hay used was obtained in eastern Oklahoma.

Results were:

Many of the 18 ewes fed prairie hay alone, free choice, became very weak as lambing time approached. Some gave birth to normal lambs but were so weak that complications developed and they died.

When six ewes were fed prairie hay free choice plus .25 pound corn gluten meal daily, they produced lambs satis-factorily. But the lambs have been growing very slowly, which suggests that the ewes are not producing enough milk.

Six ewes fed prairie hay free choice, .25 pound corn gluten meal daily, and a complete mineral mixture showed normal reproduction and the lambs have been growing satisfactorily.

Write for information about the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Henry Bell, Sec'y, Fort Worth.



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TOP HEREFORD CATTLE



OUR HERD IS HEADED BY: C. P. Mischief Stanway

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IF THIS IS THE SIZE you want—you'll look far to equal the old established Miller Ranch in the gently rolling country 27 miles east of Rapid City at the foot of the Black Hills, School only a

6820 ACRES—3300 deeded and balance on state lease. There's no waste land—and the thick sod of wheatgrass, grams and buffalo grasses will easily run 500 cows on a year 'round basis. Ranch puts up 450 tons of hay—more than you need, 500 acres of good level crop land produces high yields of wheat, corn, barley and onts. Loads of stock water—well distributed.

EXCELLENT IMPROVEMENTS! Completely modern 12-room house with nice lawn and shrubs. 28230 barn with 60-ft. shed. Complete set of corrals, chicken house, garage, machine shop, granary, etc.

THIS RANCH HAS A GOOD LANDING STRIP or planes with a good hangar.

PRICED \$82,500—HALF CASH. Owner is retiring after 35 years successful operation.

For further information on this or other ranches in Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana, or New Mexico—contact . . .



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2,000 to 2,500 Unit Cow Ranch

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This 100,000-acre ranch, naturally regarding
terrain, pnatures and improvements, divides into
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can be purchased at the same price per acre as
the entire ranch. It is located in a well-proven
forams grass section of New Mexico, about 90
miles west of Albuquerque. It contains approximately 100,000 acres, 60,000 acres deeded, 5.760
Taylor Grasing, 18,024 State Leases, 28,462 Fedral Controlled Indian Leases. Annual cost of the
service of the service of the service of the
fee, and its permanency of ownership is by past
experience as stable.

Its well-fenced pattures of Grama grass and
profuse, nutritious Chamiza are watered by 14
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and several running springs. Good storage. Greater
percentage of it is an open, rolling plain with a
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carrying capacity of from 2,000 to 2,000 cows with additional, seasonal pasturage for steers. While the altitude is approximately 7,000 feet, the pro-ductivity and security of this country is well-es-tablished, as it and neighboring ranches for half a century have been used for cows and sheep. w is a cow ranch

Headquarters consists of new, large, comfort-ble, cement-block home, Butane, expensive Wind-narger, modernized, with numerous outbuildings. charger, modernized, with numerous outbuildings. Four other sets of improvements scattered advantageously over the ranch. The owner has enjoyed prosperous experience with the ranch, and is selling only due to his health. It is priced to sell. Price: \$7.00 per aere for the deeded lands, all leases included, convenient terms.

Willis Stewart Realty Co.

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Albuquerque, New Mexico
FOR SALE-800 acres, permit on National Forent for 35 head cattle, well watered with springs,
good hay and affalfa land, sub-irrigated. All fenced
and cross-fenced, good improvements, some good
imber. This place will keep 100 head cattle. Price
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RANCHES-FARM LANDS

COLORADO RANCHES

1,280 acres, central Colorado; 4 miles from trading point; 30 miles from Colorado Springs. 200 acres cultivated; 25 acres alfalfa. 5-acre orchard. Balance grama grass. 8-room house located in grove of wainut trees. Sheds, granary, garage, corrals and chutes. Artesian water. Price. including crops and equipment. 835,000. Prompt

2.200 acres, improved, Douglas County. Near highway between Colorado Springs and Denver. 150 acres meadow. 160 acres cultivated. Balance good grass. 1% miles running stream. Good protection. 6-room house with bath. R. E. A. Largebarn, granary, new 2-car garage and ahop, bunk house, sheds and corrais. Price #65.000. Will sell machinery and livestock at market price. Prosession.

400-head cow ranch, east of Continental Divide. Near town. 75 miles from Denver. Cuts 700 tons native hay. Excellent water rights. Forest Reserve Permit. 2 good houses; large barns, sheds, correls grarge, shop. Ranch carried 476 head in 1948 and sold 340 tons of hay. Price of ranch \$75,000. Equipment and cattle available at market price.

Complete descriptions and photographs of above ranches, and special ranch brochure furnished on

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Located about one hour's drive east of Albuquerque, a good Grama grass section, is this 9,200 acres ranch, 5,200 acres deeded, 3,700 acres State Lesses, 280 acres Federal. Has a good home, good fences and is watered by 3 windmills and tanks. Very convenient to national highways and rail-

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The most interesting thing about the property is the reasonable attitude of the owner in regard to his price. His plans demand liquidation of the property by late summer. These are absolute facts. For this season we request that you contact us regarding the price.

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Korber Building, 208 North Second St., Albuquerque, New Mexico

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1000 HEAD CATTLE RANCH—300 acres choice meadow land, abundance of water. Well improved with two good bomes, large barns, machinery sheds, etc. Care for about 1000 head of cattle. 154 HEAD CATTLE RANCH—Completely modern home, well improved, one man outfit. Permitted for 154 head cattle summer and winter. Choice small ranch priced to sell. DUDE AND SMALL STOCK RANCH combination located just off main highway. Well improved, beautiful scenery, near several large lake, has three fishing streams through ranch. 510 acres of hay meadow, abundance of water. of hay meadow, abundance of water.
450 HEAD CATTLE RANCH—Over 5200 acres
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FOR INFORMATION ON THE ABOVE OR ON OTHER RANCHES IN COLORADO WRITE OR CALL

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3200-acre sheep or cattle ranch, 2480 acres deeded, 720 leased, two sets of improvements, about one mile on creek with 200-ton hay meadow, and heavy timber, three miles from shipping pens on U.P.R.R. free bus to grade and high school, 300 acres in cultivation for grain erops, more can be added adjoining, price \$17.50 per acre for deeded on good terms.

J. F. HUGGINS—HUGO, COLO.

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INVEST IN BEEF. We have 3000 acres of A-1 muck pasture stocked with good beef cattle near Miami. We will sell the cattle for cash and the land on a 10-year payment plan. The increase from the stock of cattle should pay for the land Oil Rights Reserved. R. F. D. No. 591, FT. LAU-DERDALE, FLA.

FLORIDA PASTURE: 400 acres muck pasture in top drainage district on paved road. All fenced and planted to improved grasses. Price \$50,000, terms arranged. Other unimproved muck lands allow as \$30 per acre. Rex-McGill Investment Company, Realtors, 128 N. Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida.

Inndo, Florida.

FOR SALE STOCK FARM

40 Head Cattle—Improvements modern and adequate, tractor and all equipments. Fine growing crop. 200 acres deeded, 1,000 acres free leased pasture, unlimited open range, live water, \$16,000. Ernest S. Asbury, Newton, Texas

1872 acres S. Asbury. Newton, Texas
6-room, bath, modern house, REA, water and gas
free. Good barns, storage house, 2 chicken house,
piped with gas; corrals, scales, plenty water, 4
miles from town. If you want place to winter 850
calves and get cheap economical gains, see this.
No minerals, \$32.50. Box 1395, phone 68, Megargel,

SOUTH DAKOTA RANCHES

15,750 acres deeded and app. 800 acres leased-improvements located along heavily timbered creek, hay bottoms, excellent grass. Graveled rock allotted through ranch. 85 miles NE Rapid City. 87.50 per a. and very reasonable terms can be arranged. Possession any time.

3000 acres with nice small set of impts, can be had adjoining the above ranch. Priced \$8.50 per a.

3000 a. 30 miles east of Rapid City, graveled highway, fenced, well and dams. Small house in need of repairs. \$8.00 per a.

4220 a. deeded and 980 leased. 30 miles SE Rapid City, on running creek, good ranch home with spring water piped into home, and to barn, corruls, sheds. Priced \$12.50 per a.

If in the market for a large or small ranch, we have a good list to choose from. Some ranches can be purchased on easy terms—we make loans for Insurance Companies.

J. SCHUMACHER CO.

Phone 236 Rapid City, S. Dak. 224 St. Joe FOR SALE—Some of the best large and small ranches in Southwest Colorado. Thirty years in San Juan Basin, being a rancher, I talk their language. Write for our listings.

FORD 846 Main, Durango, Colo.

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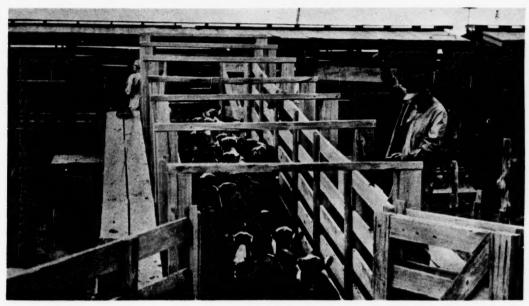
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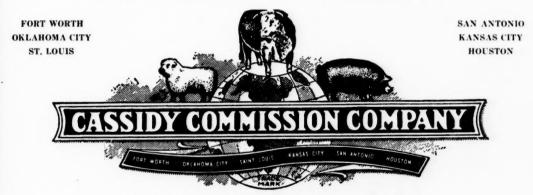
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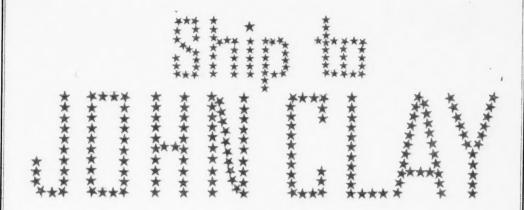


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